THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 55 AUGUST, 1930 NO. 14

◆◆◆

THE GOOD READER AND THE GOOD BOOK

PROFESSOR B. H. LEHMAN

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

RALPH MUNN

OUR PLACE IN THE SUN

MARIE HULL JACKSON

◆◆◆

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH (MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST) BY

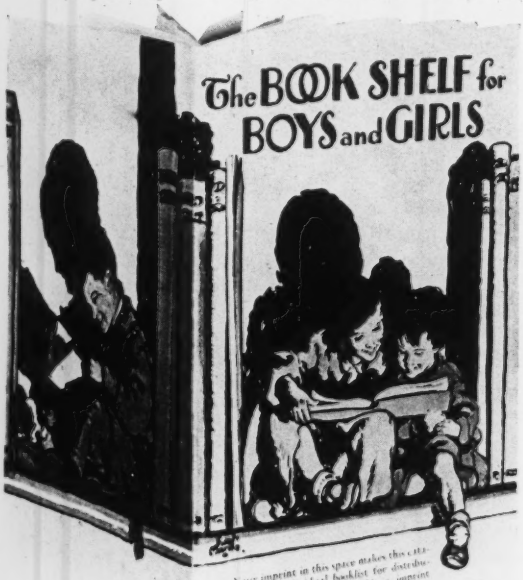
R. R. BOWKER COMPANY · NEW YORK

Happy

in the books this list has brought him—

You help parents select BOOKS *with The* BOOKSHELF *for* BOYS *and* GIRLS

"This list is to me no mere black and white arrangement of titles and authors, but a pageant of children down the ages. It begins with the first baby who listened wide-eyed to a rhythm of sound that later on became a Mother Goose rhyme and there is no end to the pageant, for it gathers in all the children of every race and every time, as they laugh to nursery nonsense, dance to singing, thrill to adventure or soberly accept some great truth told with wise imagination." —MAY MASSEE.



Your imprint in this space makes this catalog your individual booklist for distribution to your clientele. Sold at imprint guarantee basis by R. R. Bowker Company, 62 W. 45th St., New York.

Coming in October

This 64 page catalog of books is attractively arranged with beautiful full colored cover, illustrations from books, descriptive notes and a complete index. One thousand titles are entered covering books for children of all ages from nursery rhyme to grown-up time. This catalog is made for Book Week but is useful for all the year-round—a fine booklist of books for children. It is now distributed by more than 200 libraries during Book Week and after.

This guide (1930 edition) will be ready in October. It mails for 2c. postage. Your local bookseller may share costs and imprint with you. This list may be sold to parents, teachers, and others at 5 or 10 cents per copy. If you wish a sample copy of last year's catalog send for one. The new catalog may be purchased after October 15 at 10 cents each. In 100 lots it costs you $6.00.

R. R. BOWKER CO.

62 West 45th St., New York

Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. $5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright, 1930.

Sweeping the Country!

The SELF-CHARGING SYSTEM now being installed by leading libraries from coast to coast

Typical comments from librarians using the new method

"The greatest time-saver ever developed" . . . "Works perfectly, saves time and bother" . . . "Makes book charging automatic" . . . "Surprisingly simple and easy to put in operation" . . . "It's wonderful to be relieved of all that routine."

No development in library operation during the past two decades has aroused as much interest, comment and acceptance as the new Self-Charging System.

When librarians learn the details of this new method, its efficiency and economy, they immediately plan to adopt the system.

A New Library A Day

Installations of the method within the past month, at the rate of a new library a day, include many large cities, as well as many smaller libraries. In every case the new plan is reported as giving complete satisfaction.

Free booklet explains in detail

In a booklet by the Demco Library Supplies, you may read all the particulars of this revolutionary method of book charging. We will gladly mail you a copy without charge or obligation.

Write today for free booklet giving full information

Demco Library Supplies

MADISON, WISCONSIN

THE PUTNAM LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

New York
2 West 45th Street, just west of 5th Ave.

London
24 Bedford Street, Strand

Jobbers

in

ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

PUTNAMS SERVICE

McClurg's—

the first wholesale book house in the country to establish and conduct a separate department devoted exclusively to the special interests of Public Libraries, Schools, Colleges and Universities. We specialize in library service.

A. C. McClurg & Co.
Library Department
333 East Ontario Street, Chicago

June Publications

Book Selection, F. K. W. Drury. $2.75

Principles of selection with criteria set up for judging books in *each* of the main divisions of the D. C. Considers public, college, university, and other types of libraries.

Children's Library Yearbook, No. 2. $1.35

Discusses trends, developments, and problems in the children's library field.

College and Reference Library Yearbook, No. 2. $2.00

A forum in print for the discussion of problems peculiar to the more scholarly type of libraries.

500 Books for the Senior High School Library. .75

The backbone of any high school collection.

Graded List of Books for Children. $2.00

Complete revision of former list expanded to 1,250 titles.

The Modern High School and Its Library, Hill. .15

Practical advice on the details of school library planning. Excellent illustrations and floor plans. Reprinted from *The Nation's Schools*. Quantity prices: 10 copies, $1.25; 50, $5.50; 100, $10.

Order Work for Libraries, F. K. W. Drury. $2.25

Develops and analyzes routines for the ordering and receipt of books, periodicals, gifts, exchanges, duplicates. Discusses and outlines methods of procedure.

Reference Books of 1929. Mudge and others .60

An informal supplement to *Guide to Reference Books, Fifth Edition*.

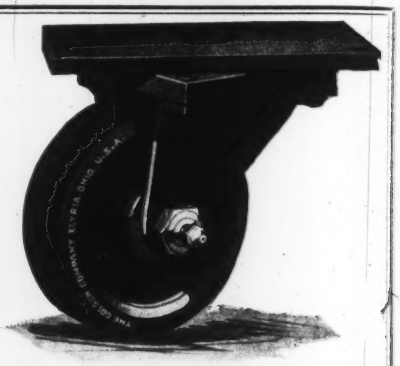
American Library Association

520 N. Michigan Avenue **Chicago, Illinois**

For Quiet, Easy Rolling Equipment—Install

Colson CASTERS

The Best Obtainable



Model M-507-AF

M-501-BF

Every Colson Caster possesses important features that insure smooth operation and long service. You will find in the Colson line of casters the right size and type to meet every requirement.

Ball-bearing, rubber-tired wheels are noiseless and easy running. They will not injure the finest floors or floor covering. Once Colson Casters are installed, there is no further maintenance cost. Their ease of operation is astonishing.

A postal card will bring you copy of our new, complete caster catalog.

THE COLSON COMPANY, Elyria, Ohio

Branches in Principal Cities

THE LIBRARIAN . . .

Will agree that Peterson Library Furniture is scientifically designed. Inspection will prove the careful assembly and fine quality of materials. It pays to furnish with Peterson equipment.

L-5140

Write for the complete Library Catalog No. 15-L

Representative of the complete Peterson Line is this Charging Desk efficiently arranged. It will fill the most exacting needs of the small or medium sized Library.

LEONARD PETERSON & CO., Inc.

Office and Factory

1222-34 Fullerton Avenue **Chicago, Illinois**

Distributors conveniently located to serve you.

SCRIBNER'S LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Supplies the

BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

To Public, University, School and Club Libraries

AT LIBERAL LIBRARY DISCOUNTS

Service, Personal and Painstaking, Our Specialty
Orders, Small and Large, Receive the Same Careful Attention

Charles Scribner's Sons, Fifth Ave. at 48th St., **New York**

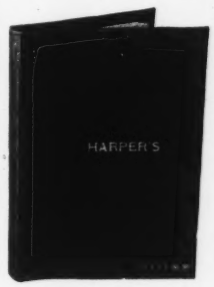
LIBRARY SUPPLIES

A postal card will bring you our complete

TOOLS *and* MATERIALS

Catalog and Price List of Library and Book-mending Supplies, also a valuable booklet titled BOOK-MENDING; some Short Cuts and Labor-Saving Devices.

THE H. R. HUNTTING CO., INC., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



THE JOHNSTON MAGAZINE HOLDER

JOHNSTON

Library Magazine Holders

This type of Cover is the most successful and well known Magazine Holder for Reading Rooms and Libraries

Strongly and firmly built, they withstand the wear of long and continued usage.

Made in all sizes and styles of binding. Write for Catalog

William G. Johnston Company 1130 Ridge Avenue Pittsburgh · Penna

Completion of

THE GLANUSK EDITION

of

A History of the County of Brecknock

By THEOPHILUS JONES

Vols. 1 and 2 were published in 1909, Vol. 3 in 1911 and Vol. 4 bringing up the History to the Great War is now issued under the auspices of The Brecknock Society.

4 vols. royal 4to. ½ calf 6. 6. 0 nett
4 vols. bound in 2 full buckram (Library binding) 4. 4. 0 nett
(full prospectus on application)

Sole Agents for the Brecknock Society

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, LTD. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

to whom all orders should be sent

". . . . . The Toledo Method of the Dickman Bookcharging System reduces to the minimum the eye strain incident to the use of the pencil charges. The staff shows less fatigue after a busy day which they affirm is because they do not have to watch and copy figures. . . . . It also speeds up service so that there is less congestion around the desk at busy hours. . . . . ."

States
MISS JESSIE WELLES
Assistant Librarian The Toledo Public Library.

Booklet JT on request

LIBRARY EFFICIENCY CORPORATION

Library Supplies

148 West 23rd St., New York, N. Y. 705 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

THE DICKMAN BOOKCHARGING SYSTEM

CURRENT AND OUT OF PRINT BOOKS

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

LIBRARIES' EUROPEAN AGENT

LEIPZIG, 14 Querstr., Germany

CONTINUATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS

READ AND PROFIT

"I Am More Firmly Convinced with Every Order That Books Bound in Buckram Are the Only Kind for a Small Library to Buy."

(Letter received from a Library Customer)

THE H. R. HUNTTING COMPANY Springfield, Mass.

(Library Specialists)

If Books Could Be Better Bound We Would Do It.

Any Book of Any Pubilsher in Any Binding

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Published by R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 West 45th Street, New York
25 cents single copy. *Five dollars a year.*
R. R. BOWKER, *Editor* BERTINE E. WESTON, *Managing Editor*

VOL. 55, No. 14 AUGUST, 1930

CONTENTS

THE GOOD READER AND THE GOOD BOOK, *by Professor B. H. Lehman* . . 633
THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN, *by Ralph Munn* 638
THE PRISON LIBRARY: WHAT SHOULD IT MEAN? *by Dawson M. Leigh* . 641
OUR PLACE IN THE SUN, *by Marie Hull Jackson* 642
EDITORIAL FORUM 644
THE LOS ANGELES CONFERENCE 646
LIBRARIAN AUTHORS 657
CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE 658
BOOK NEWS 661
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS 662
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 665
SCHOOL LIBRARY NEWS 668
AMONG LIBRARIANS 669
OPPORTUNITIES 670
THE CALENDAR 670
FORTHCOMING ISSUES 631

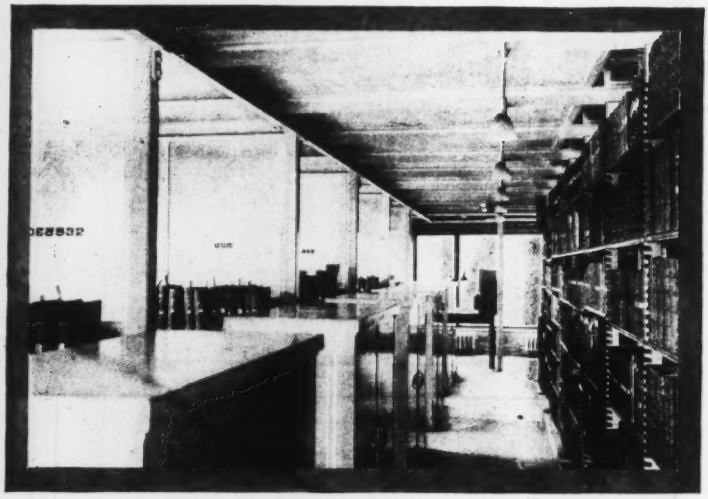
Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Two of the most interesting papers presented at the Los Angeles Conference are given in this number, those of Professor Lehman and Mr. Munn. Reports from all round tables and sections received up to date of publication have been included and we regret that secretaries from those sections listed at the foot of page 647 did not comply with our request to have reports ready for this number. Late reports will not be printed in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL this year.

The County number scheduled for September first will include articles on the Houston, Texas, county library; the Hibbing, Minnesota, county book bus; cataloging problems in Longview, Washington, county library; and a discussion of equalizing library opportunities in town and county from Allen County, Indiana. Notes from other county libraries regarding interesting schemes, time savers, or experiments will gladly be included if received by August 21. B. E. W.

SNEAD

Study Compartments *and* Standard Bookstacks *at the* University of Michigan



WM. W. BISHOP, *Librarian* ALBERT KAHN, Inc., *Architects*
INTERIOR VIEW, MAIN LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Snead Individual Study Compartments and Low Cases as a complement to Snead Standard Type B Bookstacks, are installed in the Library of the University of Michigan. Our many years of specialization in the *planning* and *manufacture* of *Bookstacks* has given us a valuable fund of information regarding book storage. We shall appreciate your consulting us about *your* problems.

SNEAD & *Company* ◆ *Founded 1849*

92 Pine Street, Jersey City, N. J.

CANADIAN BRANCH: 58 Wellington Street East, *Toronto*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

AUGUST, 1930

The Good Reader and the Good Book

By Professor B. H. Lehman
University of California, Berkeley

BOTH THE LIBRARIANS and the teachers, it is my thoughtful conviction, have now for a long time been making a mistake. They have seemed to believe that all readers can become good readers of good books. That is an illusion, the kind of illusion that is called "hokum" by the lower classes. Not all readers can become good readers of good books. It depends on many things whether a person can become a good reader of an admirable work of literature. It depends upon certain later training, no doubt, but it depends also and fundamentally on whether that given person began life with the reality sense or with the fantasy sense.

Those people who when they were babies imagined that because the bottle appeared when they cried, therefore, they created the bottle by crying for it, never make good readers of good books, for after a while they discover that they didn't create the bottle by crying for it, and they do what the psychologists call "take flight"; they live in a world of fantasy. Such people become in the end the devoted readers of Harold Bell Wright and Ethel M. Dell. The stories presented are fantasies; they are flight stories, admirable ways of filling up the time between two engagements; not an extension and deepening of life, but an anodyne for life. The good reader is not made of such stuff; and the good book is not made, in this special psychological sense, of fantasy and of the materials of flight from life.

To say what is a good book is, of course, difficult. We know good books when we see them; we know them when we read them. They have a certain honesty. They arrange through this stored medium of words impressions of the multiple universe with rigorous honesty, an honesty which is honesty chiefly with reference to a whole, an integrated creative personality, and they contrive of these impressions an authentic beauty. These books, specimens of which we shall come to presently, that are good books are obviously not good books for everybody. One of the best books in the world—I have no hesitation in saying—is an early nineteenth century novel by Jane Austen, called *Emma*. Jane Austen had beyond almost any writer in English a beautiful coincidence of gift with the nature of the world. She had no philosophy smaller than the philosophy of creation itself. She applauded nothing and condemned nothing but stupidity, and even of stupidity she had an understanding. In *Emma*, as in all her books, there is not only a profound and moving and brilliant illumination of what it is to be thoroughly alive, of what it is to have insight, of what it is to have a vivid current flowing through the human organism; there is in that book also an astonishing understanding of "the coziness of being a fool." And Jane Austen, who had like Nature herself a capacity for enjoying and enduring every human type and individualizing it, wrote a book called *Emma*, and at Harvard University that book used to be on the prescribed list for freshmen. I got it out of the library once to reread it, and I reread it with great delight. On the last page, on the fly-leaf, I came upon a comment made by one of my predecessor readers. It was in verse and to this effect:

> If there should be another flood,
> Good reader, hither fly;
> For though the world should be submerged,
> This book would still be dry.

Part of address delivered before the lending section of the A. L. A., Los Angeles Conference, June 26, 1930.

Now, I don't know who wrote it, but the man who wrote that quatrain doubtless was very alive, and it might be that were he properly trained, he would have become a good reader of that good book, but at the moment he wasn't. Though he might have been the most delightful of dinner companions, though he might have been great fun as a companion walking across country, he was a bad reader of that book.

The good reader is of another sort. He has insight, to be sure; he has delight in what he is doing, and his insight and his delights are of a special sort. He avoids being a bogus reader: to avoid being that kind of a reader, who pretends that a certain book which has a great reputation is an exciting experience for him, that, I think, should be the first goal of the person who begins to read. These bogus readers are clever often, and they fool themselves. Just as, of course, the world is full of people who are bogus listeners to music, who adore jazz and pretend to like the symphony; just as the world is full of bogus lookers at pictures who really very much prefer high-grade chromos, and go into verbal and artificial ecstasy over a painting by a master, so it is full of readers who do much the same thing. In my time and in your time we have had to listen to a lot of bogus readers' comment from dinner partners and people we meet at teas. To avoid this for oneself, and, as teacher and librarian, to make that rarer and rarer, that I think is an intelligible and an intelligent goal. To avoid the bogus reader's bad qualities and to bring out the good reader's authentic qualities, that is the goal.

How do we do it, if we do it? It seems to me we can say in the first place that the good reader is a reader who wishes to make one little room an everywhere. The good reader imports the whole wide universe into his own study; into his own living room; into perhaps his hall bedroom. The good reader seeking to bring the vast universe into his own consciousness is not content merely with fiction, or merely with fiction and history and biography, nor to add only philosophy, but he wishes to go beyond and bring into his mind those revelations of the physical universe which have of late been made, particularly since in 1911 Rutherford began his experiments, and which have been so brilliantly and intelligibly described by Sir James Jeans and one or two other Englishmen. The good reader making one little room an everywhere concentrates, however, on more human material. After all, the room is not the man. The good reader wishes to make one little life all lives. William James once said that every human being had latent in him every possibility of being, and that every moment of his life he cut off some alternative possibilities, and to illustrate that he said, "I wish to be a saint and a lady killer." I have, he implies, to destroy one of these alternatives in my own being. If I decide to be the saint, then I read Casanova's *Memoirs*. If I wish to be the lady killer and live that life, then I read *St. Francis*. To make one little life all lives, that is the object clearly; one little room an everywhere. Now, how to do it? In the first place, not by becoming that thing which the universities and the schools are so scandalously stressing and developing, the so-called critical reader. How can any student in the grades, and, indeed, how can many students in universities, tell us what is right or what is wrong with a book? I have been reading books for a quarter of a century and I am still, in spite of continuous training and self-discipline, often not sure what is wrong with a book.

The critical reader who tells you whether a book is good or bad and in what the goodness consists—no, that is not the goal of education. Not the conscious mind, but the unconscious taste for books is what must be developed, and that must be developed in order that we may have a capacity to read with immersion. The key word for the educated man is that word *immersion*. It means to get down into the thing; it means to give yourself to the experience; it means, in short, to experience and not to observe while you are experiencing. The world is full of critics who try to observe instead of experiencing; it is full of sentimentalists who try, instead of experiencing, to sense the fact that they are experiencing. We all know the sentimentalists as well as the critics, the people who drive out to Inspiration Point and say, "What a beautiful view!" Then close their eyes to enjoy "the fine view feeling." Sentimentalists and critics do not make good readers.

A person with an instinctive or a matured capacity to yield himself to the experience, a capacity to yield himself as unconsciously as he yields himself to the processes of digestion, such a person makes ultimately the good reader. This experience is not the experience of the mind alone. It is the experience of the whole organism, and by that I mean more than to say that at the moment when one reads, one's so-called five senses are busy with the material. I mean that one experiences when one projects oneself. The writer projected himself by what Rebecca West called empathy, a word Coleridge used before her. The writer projects himself by empathy and so does the reader. Is the nature of this experience clear

enough? Ought we to explore a few parallels? One of the mistakes we make, you and I who deal with books almost exclusively, is to think that somehow or other the literary human being, the human being who can arrange words on the page or on the tongue, is the possessor of the greatest or, at least, of unique experiences. This is not so. The kind of experience I have reference to I have myself had many times on the stimulus of other things, works of art and works of Nature. I remember, for instance, the experience I had when as a boy of sixteen I first walked, in Mrs. Jack Gardner's palace out in the Fenway in Boston, up to Manet's portrait of his mother. I knew about mothers. I had had one, and I thought I knew a great deal about her and about my aunts and the mothers of my friends, but I never understood the reality which runs through them all. I had never understood the balance in them of the will to live and the willingness to die until, as a boy quite unable to phrase these things I am phrasing now, I stood before that picture—and something happened to me. I saw that Manet, painting his old mother, sitting against a country farmhouse wall, got the pivotal moment in which those two great processes, the will to live and the willingness to die, were balanced on a fulcrum, and then I knew, though I couldn't phrase it, what it was all about in a special way. There is also an experience, if we come nearer home, that perhaps everyone in this room has had; an experience quite unlike anything in the world. As you go into Yosemite, suddenly between two groups of trees there is a perspective in the clear air. It is the most moving sight perhaps that Nature has to give you—the great rock El Capitan. The first time I saw it, as every time I have seen it, I have had the same deep experience: that rock is the prow of unending things cutting into the eternal air.

These experiences of works of art, of Nature, can be reproduced in terms of man's own activities; can be created by the phenomena of man's own activities. Experience of these sorts (you could carry them on—to Duse; you could carry them on to Isadora Duncan)—are not different from the kinds of experience we have when we deal with books. The good reader is a reader who opens himself, who breaks down barriers and inhibitions and opens himself to precisely that sort of experience with a book which you and I may have in the theater, in Yosemite, before a work of art.

The good reader then turns to the good book partly by instinct, partly under your guidance, partly under mine, and every time that he turns he becomes more profoundly instinctive; he discovers always more quickly which book is not for him, perhaps not for anyone a good book, and he puts it down. When he finds the good book he will be accessible to the experience it holds. The good reader is a reader who lays himself open then, I say, in this sense to the experience of reading. The experience of reading is a matter of perception by the whole organism. Can we not illustrate with some of the good books of our own day? First of all, can't we turn to a few novels that have lately been so much in vogue, novels dealing with war? I take, first, Tomlinson's beautiful and beautifully written book called *All Our Yesterdays*. Now, H. M. Tomlinson is an artist; he writes, in the great sense of the word, but there is something besides the art of words in the book. The man feels, and in his feeling there is a diffusion of the things of the mind. Wishing to say what must be said about war, he does not make the mistake natural to a younger and less mature artist of telling you the story of one boy or of one group. He has a large objective and he moves largely to it. He tells you about the end of the South African war, and shows you how at the very moment when people were experiencing the horror of losing their brothers, their sisters, their children, their husbands—they were building battleships for future wars. He ends with a manifestation of mob spirit. Then he shows you how the disease that makes for war filters through all modern civilization, even filters out into the remotest back-lands of the world. In Africa, where there isn't one person for every hundred square miles, the war feeling got so hot and so hard in the early part of this century that men who presumably had all the space they wanted came together to try to destroy one another. Then Tomlinson leads on through the great war itself to a highly intense and personal climax, one of the most moving I know in literature. A part of the story comes at last where two brothers, both at the front, have been killed. The message that one of them is dead has been intercepted by the father and the message that the other has been lost is intercepted by the mother, and each parent keeps the secret from the other. Each wants the other to think that her favorite, his favorite, is still living, but neither of them can keep this secret. There is a young daughter, and each tells her the secret for relief. In that last moment the nobility and the augustness of this theme come home. Boys go to the front and are scattered in bloody morsels over the landscape. Even girls who stay at home have to make their hearts too big; have to have their experience of life extended

beyond young capacity, and why? Because of designs, elaborate patterns which move in the universe, move ineluctably, move uncontrollably, perhaps because some strange stars are in conjunction. And what is the comment on it all? It is the words of Macbeth: "All our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusty death." Human beings, so noble in the small pattern—this mother and father, this girl, these boys, so noble individually, are such fools in mass. That is his comment. The experience of having it domicile itself in your mind—of sensing not only with your mind, but with your whole organism, its significance—is the experience which the good reader has in the presence of that excellent book.

Again, take *A Farewell to Arms*, by Hemingway. I believe it is a noble and beautiful book. I do not myself share the feeling of those people who think it dirty. It seems to me no more dirty than the records of most of my married friends. I find it noble and beautiful. If you can begin with me there, what experience has it to offer? Here is a young man who willingly goes to assist in the bloody business of war, to retrieve people to painlessness. He is a Red Cross man, and under his eyes the whole nastiness of war is concentrated in the Homeric account of running away from war. The army runs away, and among them there runs away the hero of the book. Now the running is magnificent. It is resourceful. It presents you with the youthful will to live, opposed to the willingness to die, and it comes out at last, though it is nowhere so phrased, to the feeling of disillusion. It is so easy to think disillusion. But Hemingway presents you with the emotion of disillusion. Every youthful, positive drive had taken the boy into activity, and now he is out and he will not go back, and he will risk anything not to go back—"Farewell to arms; I've enough of war." Then what? What is left for a man, a young boy, who loses his confidence in his own loyalty to his loyalty? There is still left that other great youthful thing, love, and that the boy experiences; and out of that experience, though the two parties to it aren't married, there comes a child. The mother of the child is, like the man, no poet except in a deep instinctive sense; no articulate human being who can put a phrase on everything. They say ordinary things and make them mean extraordinary things. It is a perfect union. But the mother dies in childbirth. And why? Because the good doctors and the good nurses and all the excellent apparatus which man in the last several hundred years has built up to take care of this crisis called childbirth—all of those are out trying to rescue back to a maimed life people who ought to be creatively engaged in peace activities. The book ties itself together. It isn't first a flight from the army and then a love affair. It is a double disillusion. It is an account of how, to an instinctively geared human being of excellent quality, war doubly undermines hope and the promise of being in terms of the activities of the body in war and the activities of the body in love, and the creative thing of loving, which begets life, and the destructive thing of war, which pulls life to nothing—these are set together under the common dome of disillusion.

The reader comes away from the book provided he is not so young that the fact of lovers unmarried pulls the book out of shape (I don't care how old one is; "not so young," I said); provided he is not so immersed in tradition of literature that he thinks things can only be beautiful when they are arrayed in the elaborate terminology of an old poetry; provided these things are not true of the reader, he is a good reader for that book, and he comes away with an experience which builds him, which enriches his living in every possible sense.

I turn to a third of the war books for a moment—*All Quiet on the Western Front*—even in the American translation, which is so inexcusably garbled, so inexcusably cut. For what, indeed, can be the pornographic value of those passages they have taken out? How can any human beings treat them as pornography in the presence of the immense and the terrible main drive of that book? The book, however, even in this truncated and mutilated American version, offers an experience, and I put it here because, though I find it at least as moving as the other two books, I find the experience less fine. My instinct for experience after twenty-five years of reading finds this book not quite so fine an experience as the others, and I want, if I can, to tell you why. The book has a theme, and the theme is clearly this: it comes out again and again in discussion and in the undertone of the work. The boys in the book, all of them out of one schoolroom, propagandized by an infected teacher, a teacher who was eloquent without being thoughtful, went to war, thoughtlessly and emotionally, and they were all killed. Now, the theme of the book doesn't quite fit with those facts, for the theme is that these boys will, in consequence of having been in the war, of having too young undergone these experiences, be utterly unfitted for the life of peace and reconstruction which is to follow. That is perhaps the most important thing to be said about war. We could document it a thousand times out of American civilization in the last

twelve years, but does the author get to the point? He does not. He is so horrified at the spectacle that he allows all these boys to be killed, including his central figure, and so he can never show you, or indeed he can't even leave you to imagine what that later and far more terrible horror will be like when these boys go back. He might add in response, or reply in response, "Yes, I know that; others will go back." To which I answer, "Yes, but you have not acquainted me with others. These are the boys with whom I have emphatically identified myself, and what I need to bring this experience home to me, beyond all bearing in the tragic way, is either the depiction of your hero back again at home, trying to adjust himself and unable to, or else I want to know that he went home and be left to imagine the ensuing catastrophe." It is an excellent book, giving you an experience of unquestionable quality, but not of that absolute unified sort which the very best books give.

I turn to one or two others for a moment. I turn now to a book not hotly contemporary. Everyone here knows it in the abominable English translation, at least in that Gorky's *My Childhood* offers the disciplined reader, the reader whose instincts are for whole and thoroughgoing experience, an experience of the highest grade. It is the story of a little Russian boy from his earliest memory until the death of his mother, when he was ten or twelve years old, at which time he went out into the world. It is Gorky's own story of his early childhood, and in that story there are episodes by the hundred which reveal a saturated consciousness of Russian life. But there is one character in the book which on the peasant level, on the level of instinctiveness and hardly literate being, rises to the quality of being which Jane Austen manifests in herself and which I hardly hesitate to say such people as Molière and Shakespeare manifested in themselves—and that is the character of Gorky's grandmother. The book tells the story of Gorky's childhood, but the book is the book of Ivanovna. This old woman, who drank too much and had a pock-marked face and a bulbous red nose, was a great artist. She was the only kind of great artist that ever matters in the world. She took the material that was at hand and fashioned a great nature out of it. She took the material that was at hand and made herself creative in other people's lives. She knew very early what the rich and happily placed learn only late in life. She knew that at first you demand pure gold to make your cup, but after a while you are willing to stoop and take the clay at your feet to fashion the ideal goblet of your life. The woman was an artist not only in her relations with other people, but in some instinctive way, and nobody who has read the passage will ever forget the paragraph in which Gorky tells how, to improvised music, the old woman, fat and unwieldly and ugly, got out on the floor and began to dance, and how her dancing in spite of everything was a revelation of the joy of being. It is the only thing in literature that I know to compare with one of the other great direct experiences of life, the dancing of Isadora Duncan in her last days when she was old and when she was fat.

I take one last instance, a book which combines, I think, the excellencies of all the books we have been talking about, unquestionably in the minds of all peoples fitted to judge, I believe, one of the great books given to the world by our time. I mean Lytton Strachey's *Elizabeth and Essex*. There are those people who say it is not as vital as *Queen Victoria* or as abundantly alive as *Eminent Victorians*. The truth of the matter is that life in this book is more selected and intensified. You have all read it, so I needn't elaborate much, particularly since the full experience which the book offers is a concentrated one. The life of Elizabeth is too elaborate and intricate and involved a life to present in one book, and since the author wishes to keep the form of a book, he takes one episode, that of Elizabeth and Essex, into which all the threads of that complicated, that unexampled intricacy of life that was called Queen Elizabeth, are gathered, and he presents that episode to you fully. He crowds the canvas with brief and memorable pictures of the people of the time, and he gives you a super image of what it should all come to in your consciousness. Elizabeth, with a perfect passion for procrastination, with her wobbling, with her international flirtations, Elizabeth with every gift, every manifestation, was the brooding hen: she kept warmth and peace under her wings. For what? So that this thing which she sensed, which she was uniquely fitted to sense, the Renaissance, could come to its complete fruition. The Renaissance was a great period, and there summarized that period one artist and his name was William Shakespeare. So it would seem that, in giving an account of Queen Elizabeth as the brooding hen who kept in the warm, peaceful dark under her wings the creative forces of the Renaissance maturing, it would be inevitable that Shakespeare should be introduced. Yet he appears only as a name near the beginning. Strachey knew that to present Shakespeare would pull the whole work out of shape. For though Shakespeare was great, the first artist in words perhaps in the world, Queen Elizabeth was

greater, because though she, too, was an artist in words, she was that greater, maturing force that made his artistry possible. So, instead of showing you what Shakespeare did in the warm brooding dark, he shows you what at the end the tragic Elizabeth is, as the verbal spokesman of her age. Essex is beheaded and the light of her life has gone out, and troubles have followed upon troubles. The Speaker of the House of Commons comes with a delegation to object to the Queen concerning the use of certain subsidies by royal patent, and she listens to his speech and then the old woman stands up. There was a pause and then the high voice rang out.

"Mr. Speaker, we perceive your coming is to present thanks unto us; know I accept them with no less joy than your loves can have desired to offer such a present, and do more esteem it than any treasure or riches, for those we know how to prize, but loyalty, love and thanks—I account them invaluable, and though God hath raised me high, yet this I account the glory of my crown, that I have reigned with your loves."

Who is speaking? Elizabeth, or one of the characters in one of Shakespeare's great historical plays? She, had she not been so busy being a queen, might perhaps have been one of the world's greatest writers. In any case, she was its greatest talker, and the Renaissance brooded to fullness in herself. One more quotation of three lines, to prove her Shakespeare power over words. Essex was dead and the old woman had no more joy in life. She brooded; she pined. Once in a while her spirit flashed out, but for the most part she was obviously dying out there at the Shene Palace at Richmond, dying on her feet. Her favorite god-child John Harrington, who was a wit and who made epigrams, came to call on her, thinking he would quote some of those epigrams to her and entertain her; she sent him away. Then he came again and she admitted him. He thought, as he stood there, to amuse her with some literary trifles. She smiled faintly, and this is what she said: "When thou dost feel creeping time at thy gate, these fooleries will please thee less; I am past my relish for such matters."

Who said that, Queen Elizabeth, or Shakespeare?

In that daring omission of Shakespeare, in that audacious presentation of the height of the power of expression in terms of Elizabeth herself, Strachey completed the experience which the book yields the reader. The experience is this. To immerse one's self for a few hours with all one's organism in a period of wonderful unanimity, in a period of integrity of feeling and thinking, of experimentation and consolidation as yet unrepeated in the world—that is the sense of the world Strachey had when he wrote; that is the experience he put into the book for the good reader to have when he reads.

The Social Significance of Library Work with Children

By Ralph Munn

Director, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOST MEN LIBRARIANS appear to be satisfied to secure a trained children's librarian and then wash their hands of all ideas of children's work. Two years ago I went to a position in which I was forced to attempt to learn something of children's work myself. The more I observed the more I was impressed with the social significance of that service.

When I was asked to speak at this meeting, I therefore elected at once to talk about the social significance of library work with children. Later, when I came to prepare the talk, I found that I had ample reason to believe in the importance of this service to society. The only flaw in my great discovery was that it came about thirty years too late. I found that I had just discovered something which had been accepted as a commonplace at about the time that I entered kindergarten. So instead of attempting to cover a subject which has already filled many pages of the A. L. A. Proceedings, I propose now to examine with you several practical problems which demand attention if we are to maintain and enhance the social significance which I think you would all grant to library work with children.

Personnel is perhaps the deciding factor in all library service, so let us start with that. Let us assume that certain library schools can train children's librarians acceptably, and that those schools will have enough applicants when actual working conditions in libraries warrant. What, then, are the conditions which deter more students from entering the children's field, and which discourage many of those who do? Those conditions were described several years ago in a paper by Miss Latimer (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 52:134-137), and her conclusions

Paper presented at Fourth General Session of Los Angeles Conference, June 28, 1930.

should be studied by every library administrator. The root of the evil lies in the lack of opportunity for advancement in position and salary. A lack of appreciation which seems to verge on actual discrimination against children's work is apparent in too many salary schedules. Figures from A. L. A. show that not only branch librarians, but catalogers, first assistants in departments, and even first assistants in branches, receive higher average salaries than children's librarians. Fred Telford, in his article on "Salvaging the Specialist," points to the wanton waste of special training and experience within our library systems. As evidence, Mr. Telford cities five typical cases of shifting from one specialty to another, always for more money. It happens that four of his five typical cases started as children's librarians, and I wonder if that percentage might not be maintained if he were to choose a hundred or a thousand cases. Can anyone advance one logical reason why a successful children's librarian should be forced to become a reference assistant, a cataloger, or an adult circulation worker to secure an increase in salary? It is being done, however, every day, and Pittsburgh, with all of its leaning toward children's work, has been guilty along with the rest.

Part of the solution lies in putting all assistants on exactly the same salary basis. Salaries should vary according to training, experience and ability, but not according to whether it is reference, adult, lending, cataloging or children's work. The library administrator who holds that a cataloger or reference assistant needs more training or is doing more important work than a children's librarian simply admits his lack of knowledge of the possibilities in children's work. The children's librarian must be accorded salary recognition as a specialist, and it is only in this way that the whole body of children's librarians can be raised to a status that will hold them in their chosen field.

The rise of the school library intensifies the need of fairness to the children's librarian. During the last ten years we have seen a large number of our best children's librarians enter the school field. It is to the advantage of society that some of them should do so; strong people are needed in the school field as much as in the public library, but as long as the present wide gap between school and public library salaries exists, there will be an excessive shift to the school. With salaries equalized, the children's librarian will be free to remain in the field she really prefers. Another part of the solution lies in opening more lines of promotion to the children's librarian. This problem is manifestly difficult. A typical library may have ten department heads, but only two —the heads of the children's and schools departments—give their chief attention to boys and girls. The scale is thus weighted five to one against the children's librarian in achieving a department headship. But why should not the children's librarian become branch librarian? The branch librarian usually comes from the adult side, but I wonder if there is any real reason for it. Some of our most successful branch librarians in Pittsburgh were once children's librarians, but unfortunately they were forced to abandon their chosen children's work when they assumed charge of the branch. Some day I am going to put the children's librarian in charge of a big branch just to see if the heavens actually do fall.

Here, then, are two vital points of personnel —equality in salary and promotions for children's workers. Until they are squarely faced and solved, we will continue to see many of our best children's workers enter other phases of librarianship. We will continue always to be looking for children's librarians. We will continue to see young, inexperienced workers forced into positions which require maturity and understanding. In the end we will surely see the decline of the social significance of children's work.

Another pressing matter which has to be settled by library executives and children's librarians is our attitude toward the school library. There is in some quarters a feeling of resentment and jealousy toward the school library. Too many children's librarians see it as a competitor, and they distrust its influence. At the outset, we may as well accept the school library as a fact, regardless of personal opinion. It is here, it is going to remain, and it is going to grow in size and influence far faster than the public library. Where school libraries are organized as they are in Cleveland or Pittsburgh, I believe that we public librarians have little to fear. Our policy everywhere should be one of the closest cooperation. We should influence school boards to set up the highest standards for their libraries, and we should reshape our work, if necessary, to complement that of the school library. I believe that some reshaping of policy will be demanded of our children's departments, not only because of the growth of school libraries, but to meet changing conditions in life.

The library is getting a smaller amount of the time of each child. The school day is being lengthened in some cities. Moving pictures, the family automobile, Boy and Girl Scout activities, and Amos and Andy are competitors which have arisen. If we get less of each child's time, we must be sure that we are making the best use of it. If the child does less reading

we should see that he does better reading. Better reading in this case means reading more definitely chosen for the particular child; it means more individual guidance.

One of our weakest spots is the very one upon which we pride ourselves, that is, the guidance of the individual child's reading. We claim to do it, yet consider that a branch may have five thousand or more registered children and only one or two children's librarians. Look around your children's room at 3:45 some afternoon and see how little chance there is of individual work. The ideal answer lies in a greater number of children's librarians. Every budget has its limitations, but we must learn that one children's librarian cannot carry on an adequate program in a branch, and one seems to be the normal number in most cities.

Following this thought through to the end brings one to a most disagreeable conclusion. Let us trace it through. The public library's budget will not permit it to supply a sufficient number of children's librarians to give individual guidance to its hordes of children. The elementary and junior high school library, when fully developed and in charge of competent children's librarians, may be able to give this individual guidance. The school librarian deals with hundreds while the public librarian deals with thousands. The school librarian has close, daily contact, and she often deals with one class at a time. You see where this reasoning leads us. If the school library reaches the point where it can give better service in every respect to the child, the public library can only withdraw from the field. We would have no right to place an extra tax upon the community if another agency can do the work more thoroughly.

But granting, just for the sake of argument, that the school library will develop and will furnish a higher degree of individual guidance, there are other strong features of the public library which it cannot meet. The school's service is necessarily restricted to special groups and special periods. It must change radically if it is to offer the wide choice of voluntary reading now obtainable at the public library. More important, how is the school library to change the attitude of the child who intuitively attaches a sense of unwelcome compulsion to the school, but who is joyously free in the public library? And, most important, the child who knows only the school library would be more likely to leave his library habits behind when he leaves school.

These points all relate to the real social significance of children's work. They indicate that the school library can never be a complete and satisfactory substitute. The answer is, of course, that both the school and the public library have their proper places, and that both are needed. Children's librarians who regard the school library as an unwarranted intruder and who fail to cooperate with it are simply harming their own position. Meeting together at A. L. A. conferences once a year is not enough. We must practice our cooperation in our everyday work and thought. A large part of the social significance of children's work lies in its preparation for a lifetime of happy association with books. All of us would feel that we had failed if a considerable percentage of children do not carry their reading habits over into adult life. The apparent need of specialized guidance in the field of adult education may give us cause to take stock of our work.

A major cause for the ineffectiveness of the best of our children's work is the lack of a proper bridge between children's and adult departments. The need of this bridge has been recognized for many years. It has been the subject of several papers, but the first organized round table on work with young people was held here this week. Various libraries are experimenting with different types of service, but there are no accepted standards, such as there are in work with children. Our recently established division in Pittsburgh is still nameless; "Intermediate Department" and "Young People's Department" were immediately vetoed as perhaps offensive to youths. Our one guiding purpose has been to disguise completely the fact that users of the new division are receiving anything more or less than regular adult service. We find other libraries whose ideas of intermediate work are entirely different. This is not a problem to be solved by children's librarians alone, but they should perhaps take the lead.

It was suggested that since we have many chief librarians here today, I direct this talk largely to them, emphasizing those problems which they must solve to retain a high standard of children's work. I have covered the three needs which seem to me to be most urgent. First, a stabilized personnel which can be gained only through giving fair salaries and opening lines of promotion to children's librarians; second, a better working agreement and a much more sympathetic understanding between school and public library forces; and, third, the development of intermediate departments which will help to carry the child through the change from children's to adult departments.

With solutions to these problems we will have contributed materially toward maintaining the social significance of library work with children.

The Prison Library. What Should It Mean?

By Dawson M. Leigh

An Assistant, Department of Library Extension, Brooklyn Public Library

PRISONS are more and more being regarded as hospitals for the treatment of the mentally unbalanced. In such institutions books not only have a proven therapeutic value but also provide outlets for new and wholesome activities; they might be even more welcome than in the regular hospitals, if that were possible. This would be particularly true in prisons where no work is provided, where men are confined within their cells day in and day out, have nothing to do and only their morbid broodings for companions. And yet the prison library is practically where its predecessor, the hospital library, was before authorities and librarians were fully cognizant of its great possibilities.

For years the Federal and State prison libraries were dependent upon the generosity of the people who donated books to which they were unwilling to give shelf room in their own homes. The librarianship devolved upon the chaplain, and it is largely due to his efforts that in recent years funds have been provided by the prison authorities for the purchase of a limited number of new books. Regardless of the number of new titles that are added, the library cannot function effectively unless the borrower has direct access to the books. This is not done in most cases. The men select their books from a printed catalog, write the call numbers on a card, and the inmates, doing the actual work, fill these requests as they can. Consequently much readable non-fiction remains on the shelves.

The library service of the city and county prisons is in many cases in the hands of the public libraries. Trained workers visit the prison once a week to issue the books, which the prisoners are allowed to see and handle before making a selection. This is a step forward, but only a step, for the prevailing conditions of overcrowding, changing personnel, and short allowance of time for the library period make the most satisfactory type of library work impossible.

Under ideal conditions a library would be placed in every penal institution. In the Federal and State prisons it would approach as nearly as possible the modern public library, having suitable room and equipment, fed by a regular budget, and administered by at least one trained librarian. The prisoners would be permitted to visit the library not only for selection and exchange of books, but also for reference purposes and study. Each larger city and county jail would also have a library in charge of a trained librarian and as well equipped, but this may be slower in realization. Until such time, one of the more intelligent inmates might substitute under the close supervision of a trained person from the public library. There, also, the men would be permitted a daily visit to the library. The books would probably be supplied by the public library until the prison could buy its own.

Regardless of whether a city prison or a Federal institution, the books should be attractive, as up-to-date as possible, and carefully chosen. Any book suitable for a hospital is equally satisfactory in the prison, and so much has been written about hospital books, it does not seem necessary to go into detail. It may be urged, however, that detective stories are usually highly impractical. The prisoners can learn nothing new from them and the criminal is always caught. But with so much really good literature, why not provide that which presents only the best? It must not be assumed that all the men will prefer the better type of book, but under the leadership of the librarian, and through the medium of reading courses and clubs, much progress can be made in this direction. Indeed, the librarian will probably find the way already well paved by the present-day interest in history, biography, and travel.

There is always a demand for technical books, and a prison library should provide them generously. By close cooperation between the prison teacher and the librarian, duplication should be avoided; the prison school should provide textbooks, the library the supplementary reading. It goes without saying that these books must be up-to-date. There should also be books in foreign languages, particularly in sections of the country where the foreign element is pronounced. The different language should be represented in proportion to the nationalities in the particular district in which the prison is located.

Such a library would meet the needs of everyone, from the illiterate prisoner, whether native or foreign-born, to the most highly educated. It would provide an infinite variety of amusement for the pleasure seeker, solid food for the more serious-minded.

Our Place in the Sun

By Marie Hull Jackson

Assistant Cataloger, Oregon State Agricultural College Library

OUR YOUNGEST profession, librarianship, is in the process of self-determination. At present it is more concerned with library science or the systematic knowledge of accepted techniques than with library art, which is the achievement of professional ideals. With this in mind, some random cogitations may not be amiss.

The library is a social agency. Its purpose is to make possible for the group it serves either the dream of the reality or the reality of the dream; to allow a vicarious existence to those that desire it; to deliver the key of knowledge to those that seek it. The library has yet to convince people as a whole of its practical usefulness and psychic value. The librarian's lament, low salaries and inadequate budgets, is proof sufficient that such is the case. Libraries lack the astuteness that characterizes business houses, which know beyond a doubt that "it pays to advertise." It is the public who suffers most by such negligence, for unless it knows of the facilities available, is provided with an incentive to use them, and is assured of efficient service, the library will not be of vital consequence in its community. A library should have definite and well-planned system of publicity—radio talks and a library column in the local papers being obvious methods. Special displays are frequently employed as a means of arousing interest in the library. In order to be highly successful, there should be considerable variety as to type of exhibit, appearance and even location in the library, otherwise they become rather monotonous features, and may eventually elicit casual or superficial inspection.

Progress in the library field is greatly hampered by mental handicaps directly due to what sociologists term "an efficient rule of elders." The average librarian wants precedent to make her decisions. She does not feel independent enough to make exceptions, to depart from tradition. As a class, conservative is the most appropriate adjective with which to describe it. It is also one that places the group out of step with a dynamic twentieth century. The professions that are making their influence felt, such as medicine and, lately, education, are making themselves indispensable to society; those that are losing their position of eminence, such as the ministry, are conservative.

Professional education is partly the cause of the existing situation. The undergraduate college work is not sufficiently shaped toward a definite objective; technical training for librarianship is compressed into too short a period and does not allow for orientation. The librarian as a research worker lacks background; her techniques are superficial and usually require patience rather than actual familiarity and comprehension of a given subject. Librarianship is not likely to reach a high professional level until more experts and fewer general assistants are in demand. No one librarian can pretend to corner the entire field of knowledge. Also, psychology is being shunned in library training. Librarians are being sent forth to service lacking that fundamental basis. Why not a course in the psychological problems of library administration? The field of education, which certainly should not be more concerned with people than the library, devotes much study to *homo sapiens*. Business recognizes the fact that it must understand the psychology of those with whom it deals, and, hence, special courses in salesmanship and advertising are offered.

Mental and aptitude tests are not thought of in connection with filling library vacancies, and, as a result, square pegs are often secured for round holes, with concomitant maladjustment and lowered efficiency. Even in the matter of hiring pages, such tests would be useful to discover whether the applicant had that most necessary qualification, the ability to follow directions accurately. Library science, then, must become scientific.

In the last analysis the future and usefulness of the library rests with the individual librarian. Her qualifications, potentialities and characteristics incite the public's reaction—interested, indifferent, or antagonistic. The one thing all librarians have in common is at once an asset and a liability, a superior intelligence quotient. The librarian, I refer to the trained professional, is a college graduate, and quite likely may have a year of graduate work. In order to have accomplished this, a high intelligence quotient is necessary. The poorly equipped are not able to graduate from an accredited college. This factor immediately places her among the upper quartile of intelligence grouping. Superior intellectual endowment may enable the librarian to execute the finest sort of a program, or it may merely mean that she will be unable to find a basis

of contact with her public. Therefore, character and temperament are important considerations; they are the media through which intellectual ability is converted into productive activity. Imagination is the *sine qua non* of effective librarianship. Without that creative and searching faculty, no librarian can assume various points of view, impartially evaluate policies, build up the future with accurate perspective, and control the unpredictable vagaries of a heterogeneous public. In other words, she should be a practical psychologist and should have a sincere desire to be of social service. She must endeavor to see beyond the mere addition and dispensing of books to the civic significance of her profession. Too many of the rank and file are lacking in vision.

Many public library heads appear too unfamiliar with people's preferences, or else undertake the delicate task of administering intellectual codliver oil. Ordinarily, a disproportionate amount is spent for books, whereas a survey of reading habits shows that people read, first, newspapers; second, periodicals, and last (especially last), books. A wide range of titles of newspapers and periodicals and even second copies of the most popular ones would satisfy the public appetite better than the usual procedure. The fatal weakness of much library buying is due to the librarian's assumption, conscious or unconscious, that her main concern is for the student type. The appeal should be to everyone, not merely the adult, dull or serious-minded. The usual public library is a tax-supported institution. Sometimes it is endowed. In any event, it is designed for community service. The librarian should never for an instant forget that her duty is to adapt the character of her particular library to her particular clientèle. The library should be used; it is most unfortunate when all the material therein is not permitted to circulate freely for fear of loss or mutilation, for it is depriving society of the enjoyment of its own property. Such destruction that does occur is regrettable, but should be regarded as overhead. Losses can often be replaced in duplicate; if not, a more up-to-date publication will probably be better anyway. In regard to complete "sets," the average librarian is altogether too inclined to regard them as having special virtues. It often seems not to matter whether the final number to complete some continuation is of any merit, nor indeed whether the completed title is readable by 99 per cent of the immediate public. The public library has not the justification to collect and preserve complete files, as does the college or special library. Even these types carry it to an extreme when inter-library cooperation could eliminate much of the expensive duplication.

The librarian in an administrative position has not only the library patrons to consider, but also the personnel. The assistants are also people like the public. If the library within is not functioning smoothly, it will surely be reflected in the service offered. Cooperation is of primary importance, not simply cooperation between members of the same department, but between all departments. Librarians in different departments are sometimes inclined to place the efficiency of their own department over that of the general library, and are unwilling to assume duties hitherto performed by another department, or to relinquish certain duties, even though the change may be desirable for the system. A broader view is necessary for the best results. The psychology of the assistants should have careful consideration in order to promote their best efforts. Too often they are not allowed to have responsibilities through division of duties, and too often constant and unremitting supervision destroys a constructive attitude. The crux of the matter is whether the head of a library or of a department encourages her assistants to feel that they are working with her rather than under her. In addition, uniformity of rules and privileges for the entire staff is essential to secure loyalty and harmony.

Sound reasons for all routine and the elimination of all duplication of work form the basis of efficiency in practical library economy. A ruthless check would neither allow several records of the same thing that reorganization could combine in one, nor work carried on by two departments that could be entirely done in one. Department heads should have regular conferences together for the purpose of eliminating uneconomical methods and coordinating their various activities. Silent dissatisfaction with the functioning of some department has no constructive value.

There is much pioneer work yet undone in the library field, new levels of service to be realized. And so, in promoting a common interest, *zwischen uns sei Wahrheit.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

August, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE LOS ANGELES conference greatly enjoyed the presence of the new President of the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. Robert G. Sproul. His address was an enthusiastic statement of the value of the library not only as the heart of the university but in its many cultural relations, and it was received with like enthusiasm. It is gratifying that among the many welcomes which were given to the A. L. A. in California this from its great university emphasized to all people of culture throughout the State what the library should mean in their communities. Another contribution from the same university was that by Prof. B. H. Lehman on "The Good Reader and the Good Book" made before the Lending Section. This is an example of the good material that sometimes falls to the happy lot of the smaller meetings which the larger attendance at the general sessions might profitably enjoy, but no one can take in everything, especially at A. L. A. conferences!

PITTSBURGH has long kept itself at the forefront in training for children's work and therefore the paper of Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library, read before the Fourth General Session, has double emphasis. While it is wise that the experience with children in the public libraries should be brought over to the schools by the children's librarians into school libraries, it would be a pity, as Mr. Munn points out, if the children's rooms of our public libraries should be depleted by an exodus caused by the present salaries paid to employees of the schools. This is but a part of the larger question of relative salaries in the library profession and teaching profession which should ultimately be absolutely in parity. The problem of promoting children's librarians into fields with the public library is more difficult of solution, but as children become grown up so it ought to be possible for the children's librarian to follow her clientèle into even wider fields of usefulness than the children's room, important as this is.

STATE LIBRARIAN FERGUSON had a happy send-off at the Los Angeles conference, especially in the presentation to him by the county librarians, his immediate flock, of a set of volumes particularly suited to his literary taste. Throughout the State his transfer to the other coast has brought out expressions of regret, and indeed California will miss his guiding hand. He will receive a cordial welcome in the East, which will have reason to be indebted to California for giving him the varied experience, which should prove so useful in his new post.

A GENERATION or so ago the South was scarcely on the library map except for the institutions at New Orleans and that ancient among American libraries which still exists in Charleston. Anne Wallace began the work of plowing and seeding the southern field when at Atlanta she arranged the conversion of the Young Men's Library into the Carnegie Public Library, induced Mr. Carnegie to furnish a noble building and to provide for the Carnegie Library School which has done such good work, held a so-called library congress of a few northerners in connection with the Atlanta cotton exposition and organized the State Library Commission. This year sees a remarkable fruitage of that seed sowing. The Carnegie Library School, which for so many years has been affiliated with Emory University at Atlanta, now becomes an integral part of the University under the directorship, as previously announced, of Miss Clara E. Howard of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women and chairman of the A. L. A. Education Committee, who accepts the larger opportunities which she will have as Dean of the southern school which will be housed in the University Library and have adequate accommodations for classes of fifty students. The appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rosenwald Foundation of $100,000, to be expended in the next five years, happily safeguards the development of the school. Miss Tommie Dora Barker, who has been for some years both librarian of the Carnegie Library and head of the Library School, takes the important executive position of Regional Field Agent for the South, a new A. L. A. outreaching. Southern progress of library work within the school will be greatly aided through the establishment at the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville of a school for school librarians for which $80,000 has been appropriated to be expended in the next three years, under the directorship of Jackson Towne, librarian of the University, who acted recently as consultant in library service to the Julius

Rosenwald Fund in its county library program from October, 1929, to June, 1930, while Miss Lucile Fargo, author of the A. L. A. library curriculum study entitled *The Library in the School*, will be in active charge as Associate Director. All this means rich library blood for the new South.

IT IS gratifying that the A. L. A. has decided to make Miss Mudge's survey of reference books of the past year, which THE LIBRARY JOURNAL was precluded from publishing because of its length, a supplement to her important volume under the title of "Some Reference Books of 1929." This extends to forty-seven pages, as the list has grown with the years from the three pages of 1911. The A. L. A. has done a service necessarily denied to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in putting this material at the disposal of the profession. It would be a grievous loss if some means had not been found for this purpose.

THE RESIGNATION of Burton E. Stevenson from the American Library in Paris, which he took part in organizing in 1920 and which has had the benefit of his service from 1926 to 1930, is greatly to be regretted because he had so usefully identified himself with the work in the French capital and the larger work for which this library has furnished the center. Mr. Stevenson has felt the call of America to return home partly for the revision of his remarkable *Home Book of Verse*, which, despite its necessarily high price, has been a steady seller ever since its original publication in 1912 and partly to resume the other literary work with which his name has been identified. His position will be difficult to fill because it needs a librarian of the widest training and experience who can adapt himself to the French situation, but it is to be hoped that the great opportunity may find a worthy successor. According to the charter, the librarian of the American Library in Paris must be nominated by the A. L. A. Executive Board and elected by the Board of Trustees of the American Library in Paris. The position has been temporarily filled by the Trustees in Paris without consultation with the A. L. A. Executive Board by the appointment pro tem. of Robert Davis, who was publicity agent for the Red Cross during the World War and later engaged himself in dairy development near Bordeaux, and though lacking library experience and not a member of the A. L. A., it is to be hoped that he will bridge the gap satisfactorily until a librarian with training and experience can be found.

Library Chat

WHEN Doctor Vorhies suggested, at the Pre-Convention meeting at Grand Canyon, that a motto for the initials A. L. A. be *Ask Librarians Anything*, he little knew how fittingly his suggestion would be illustrated at the Los Angeles Conference. During the convention-rush one day a librarian was hurrying down the foyer of the Biltmore Hotel when she was stopped by an elderly gentleman who called across the hall, "Miss Librarian, can you stop just long enough to answer one question?" Smiling grimly, at the thought of her profession being so plainly stamped upon her, she paused and allowed the man to lead her to a beautiful statue resembling Joan of Arc, but not the Maid of Orleans, on a table nearby. "Librarians know everything," continued the man earnestly; "can you tell me whose statue this is?" For a moment or two the librarian was at a loss for an answer, but hating to disillusion anyone with such perfect confidence she finally said, "I don't believe it is a statue of any particular person for it isn't marked; it seems to be just a statue," upon which the man smiled, thanked her politely and went happily on his way.

AN UNUSUAL incident in library gatherings occurred in connection with the presentation of the Newbery Medal to Rachel Field as the author of *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years*. Miss Field arrived by aeroplane and was met in the air, as was meet, by a deputation from the City of the Angels in one plane and in the other State Librarian Ferguson and movie-talkie operators. Mr. Ferguson delivered an aerial welcome to Hitty's mother, who replied in kind, and the movie-talkie men operated their machines while the angelic hosts in the other plane listened in through earphones. This performance had the unique distinction of being the first talkie movie taken in the air, and librarians will enjoy a thrilling second-hand experience when the films are distributed throughout the country. Hitty began her second hundred years in a way that would indeed have surprised her at the beginning of her first century. Hitty's mother, who is a grandniece of the famous four Field brothers of Stockbridge, had her first transportation and travel experience and her début in art when Miss Brewer's little School at Stockbridge produced *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, and a charming Rebecca it was who sat on the box of the improvised stage-coach and conversed affably with Mr. Cobb.

The Los Angeles Conference

THE LIBRARIANS
MISS L.A.
HEY! DID YOU KNOW LINDY HAS A BABY? AND HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THE "SOUTHERN CROSS"?
PUBLIC LIBRARY
PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

A SEVEN DAY BOOK!

Cartoon from the Los Angeles Times of June 26, 1930

ADULT EDUCATION ROUND-TABLE

RURAL adult education was the subject of the adult education round-table at the Los Angeles Conference of the American Library Association on Wednesday afternoon, June 25, 1930.

L. L. Dickerson, as chairman, introduced the topic by pointing out the present remarkable development in adult education and the new technics in subjects like alumni education, radio education and parent education. Some of the difficulties before libraries in the rural adult education field were outlined in an introductory paper prepared by Dr. John D. Willard. First he showed that the country life problem is both economic and sociological, and pointed out some of the opportunities for adult education especially by strengthening and developing the services of existing organizations. Three agencies are the bulwark of adult education: public school, library, and university. How sadly they fall short of rural need. The supply of books to university extension students was discussed by Miss Wotton of the University of California Extension Division. She pointed out there are no "average" extension students. They vary from those who use poor English to the college graduate. Availability of books is aided in a State which serves its citizens through a branch of a county library, which may draw on the central county library or on the main reservoir of the State library. Accessibility of books must be adjusted when lack of leisure for an avocation must be fitted into the work of a vocation or distance makes the books hard to get at. Methods used in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and North Carolina were cited. The service which can be rendered by a county library was pictured by Margaret E. Livingston of the Orange County Library, Santa Ana, Cal. Two things are vital: books and people. The aim is to bring these together. Individual requests build up stock of a library, and books are supplied to lone mountaineers or amateur astronomers. Inmates in hospitals and the county jails may be furnished with books for reading and study. The contribution of the State library agency was discussed by L. J. Bailey, director of the Indiana State Library. A recent study showed that the forty-eight State libraries differed as to type. Only sixteen, or one-third, were real general book collections giving direct service; twenty-five were supplemented by State library commissions. These agencies face a great opportunity, but are handicapped by a lack of funds. In his own State service was being given to clubs, teachers, extension course students, study groups, and the smaller libraries. For example, all the books in the Reading with a Purpose courses were available for loan, and certificates were given for completing a course of reading. Direct personal service to citizens in towns and districts without a library was gratefully acknowledged to the State library. In the discussion it was developed that the State universities usually do not have books to lend off the campus, and citizens must, therefore, depend on the local library or secure books from the State agency. One of the problems is to arouse the desire for further reading and education. In Illinois a definite attempt is being made by the Home Demonstrators to quicken an appreciation of reading. The discussion was concluded by Lyman Bryson, director of the California Adult Education Association, who emphasized the need not only for more books but especially for more librarians, since personal service is even more essential in rural areas than in urban. Aggressive advisors are necessary who will guide in beginning a study and will foster it face to face or by letter to reader. A further great need is a more up-to-date supply of books in the social sciences in order to overcome the insulating effect of their own technical agricultural literature, which only widens the chasm between the rural and the urban citizen. Social science literature helps to overcome the inertia of the peasant mind and to make the farmer a citizen of the world.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Acting Secretary.*

We regret that reports were not received for inclusion from Bibliographical Society of America, Business Libraries Section, College and Reference Section, Library Buildings Round Table, National Association of State Libraries, Order and Book Selection Round Table, Professional Training Section, Publicity Round Table, Religious Books Round Table, and Trustees Section.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION meeting was held at the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, Cal., on Thursday afternoon, June 26, 1930. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, M. J. Abbott, who introduced Dr. L. D. Batchelor, director of the Station, who welcomed the section and briefly outlined the work of the Station. He was followed by Dr. H. J. Webber, who spoke on "The Relation of a Research Worker to the Librarian." Miss Nelle U. Branch, librarian of the Branch of the College of Agriculture, University of California at Davis, next spoke on "The Agricultural Libraries of the University of California." She was followed by Miss Margaret Buvens, librarian of the Citrus Experiment Station, who spoke on the library of that station. After this, there followed a short business meeting at which the reports of committees were read. The chairman announced the names of the Committee on Cooperative

Bibliographical Aid for 1930-1931 as follows: Louise O. Bercaw, chairman, Bureau of Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C.; Bertha E. Herse, Oregon State Agricultural College; Jane Frodsham, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri; Bess Lowry, Iowa State College; Julia Wright Merrill, executive officer, American Library Association, ex officio. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a symposium on the Material of Primary Importance on the Economic Aspects of Agriculture. These papers, many of which were accompanied by lists of titles or addresses, had all been mimeographed and were available for those present.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows: Permanent honorary president, Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Chairman, W. W. Ellis, librarian, College of Agriculture, Cornell University; Secretary, Miss Emma B. Hawks, assistant librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MARY G. LACY, *Secretary.*

ALUMNI EDUCATION ROUND-TABLE

A ROUND-TABLE ON ALUMNI EDUCATION was held Friday evening, June 27, 1930, at the Los Angeles conference in order to benefit by the presence of Levering Tyson, who had presented the topic at the third general session that morning. Invited participants in the discussion numbered twenty. The discussion was based on the topics suggested in a letter of June 14 from Charles H. Brown, chairman of a Committee on Alumni Education, mailed out to 1000 college and university libraries. In this, the library's share in alumni education seemed to include:

1. The preparation of book lists.
2. The organization of alumni libraries.
3. The actual loan of books.
4. A summary of book resources available to alumni in their own communities.
5. Informational or reference service to alumni from material found in books.

The discussion centered on the first three. Diverse practices were pointed out, from lists prepared by professors and alumni offices with no recognition of the library, to those initiated and developed by the library. The important thing seemed to be for the library to cooperate in this movement. The style of annotation has a great deal to do with the success of a list with alumni—the personal element enters in, especially if a former professor can recommend the book, yet professional annotations must generally be humanized. Probably the best combination is a joint note based on the accurate knowledge of the instructor and on the experience of the librarian. The supply of books varies from the generous loan of any book not in active use, through the experiment at Lawrence College (where a special effort is being made to supply certain books) and the book club at Iowa State College (where coupons good for twenty books are sold at quite a saving), to the institution which feels it cannot loan any of its books. In the last instance alumni are referred to the local library or state library lending agency, or are urged to buy the books. The discussion seemed to emphasize that the duty of the colleges was to stimulate the demand and to urge that the books be secured locally. The function of the college is to know what exists; its concern is only incidentally with the alumni's problem of where to get the books it recommends. However, as a means of cooperation the state agencies should be informed of all alumni reading lists. This knowledge may be disseminated by each institution, by the National Alumni Council, or even by the American Library Association. The fact that alumni need to be urged to continue reading and study was considered by some of those present a reflection on the effectiveness of the teaching in the college. But these agreed that alumni education programs offer the hope of catching up with the losses of the past while current students may be better taught. Mention was made of the various projects now being experimented with at Lafayette, Lawrence, Michigan, Ohio State and Vassar, with a report on present progress.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Chairman.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE SESSIONS of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries were held at the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Cal., June 24-26, 1930. There were three regular sessions and a joint banquet with the National Association of State Libraries. President F. W. Schenk of Chicago, who arranged the programs, presided over the first two sessions, while Vice-President S. D. Klapp of Minneapolis introduced Miss Rosamond Parma, who conducted the round-tables, which made up most of the third session. George S. Godard of Hartford, Conn., acted as toastmaster at the joint banquet. At the opening session cordial addresses of welcome were given by Robert Owens of San Francisco, Thomas W. Robinson and William R. Roalfe of Los Angeles, to which eloquent response was made by Mr. Klapp. Judge Harry A. Hollzer was present and read a significant paper on "Service in the Law Library." As the second session, former presidents A. J. Small of Des Moines, Iowa, George S. Godard of Hartford,

Conn., Franklin O. Poole of New York, N. Y., and Andrew H. Mettee of Baltimore, Md., were present and read papers. Letters of greeting from other past presidents, unable to be present, were read. A paper by Luther E. Hewitt of Philadelphia was presented by James C. Baxter. At the round-tables meeting, after a paper by Dr. Augustus F. Kuhlman on "The Demand of Social Research Upon Law Libraries," and one by Dr. William M. Randall on "Cataloging of Legal Material for Non-Legal Purposes," four topics were discussed which had been submitted by members as calling for action on the part of the Association. At the joint banquet a paper was read on "Our Attitude to the Constitution," which was prepared by Hon. William M. Maltbie of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Two features of the conference, memorable from a social point of view, were an informal reception extended by the Library Committee of the Los Angeles Bar Association and a dinner at the Deauville Club at Santa Monica, tendered by the Bancroft-Whitney Co. The local committee made all in attendance feel themselves very welcome.

For the first time, a woman, Miss Rosamond Parma, librarian of the University of California Law Library, was elected President. Full proceedings will be published in the *Law Library Journal*.

ARTHUR S. MCDANIEL, *Secretary*.

ART REFERENCE ROUND-TABLE

THE ART REFERENCE ROUND-TABLE was held on June 24 at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Elizabeth K. Steele, Detroit, presiding. It was impossible to estimate the number in attendance, the conference room and all adjacent corridor space being filled. Gilmore Brown, director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse, spoke on "The Problem of the American Theater." The American theater of today is divided into three parts: (1) The New York, or Broadway theater; (2) the motion picture (talking); (3) the little theater. He spoke of the popular theater as being more or less wiped out by the movie, but the idea that the spoken drama is dying out is offset by the little theater. The little theater of today achieves standards of production and acting by developing its own players and serves the community angle through a workshop trying out amateurs. A paper by E. Louise Lucas, Fogg Art Museum Library, on "The Classification and Care of Pictures and Slides," was read by Gladys Caldwell, Los Angeles Public Library, who led the lively discussion which followed. This paper was concerned with methods used by the Fogg Museum Library to make their art material available to every type of student. In the discussion which followed ideas were exchanged, particularly on the mounting and circulation of pictures. H. W. Wilson spoke on the *Art Index*. Ruth Wilcox, Cleveland Public Library, spoke of the work being done on the Costume Index.

The nominating committee reported the following officers for next year: Chairman, E. Louise Lucas, Fogg Art Museum Library, Harvard University; Secretary, Marian Comings, Fine Arts Dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WINIFRED DENNISON, *Acting Secretary*.

CATALOG SECTION

FOUR MEETINGS were held by the Catalog Section, the general session, the round-table for catalogers in large libraries, the round-table for catalogers in small libraries, and a special informal round-table for those interested in cataloging League of Nations documents. The attendance ranged from 100 to 250. "Research in Cataloging" was generally stressed. The chairman of the Section, Florence M. Craig of Stanford University Library, presided at the general session. The treasurer's report, which showed a thriving condition of the Section, was read and accepted. The reports of the Committee on Regional Groups, the Committee on Standardization of Rules for Arrangement, and the Committee on Cooperative Cataloging were read and accepted. Helen B. Sutliff presented a paper on "What Is Research in Cataloging?" This was followed by Grace O. Kelley on "The Subject Approach to Books; an Adventure in Curriculum," and by William M. Randall on "The Uses of Library Catalogs; a Research Project." Florence B. Currie presided at the round-table for catalogers in large libraries. Papers were read by Alice Charlton on "A Comparative Study of Rules of Entry for Serials in Various Countries," and by Philip S. Goulding on "The Value of Research in Cataloging." Margaret B. Stillwell prepared a paper, "Projects in Incunabula," which was read by Harry M. Lydenberg in her absence. Anna G. Hall presided at the round-table for catalogers in small libraries. A paper on "Economies in Cataloging in Small Libraries" was given by Aimee M. Peters. The special informal round-table for those interested in cataloging the League of Nations documents was conducted by Philip S. Goulding. The Nominating Committee presented the following names for next year: Mildred M. Tucker, Harvard University Library, Chairman; Ruth B. McLean, Connecticut State Library, Secretary-Treasurer.

ANTOINETTE H. GOETZ, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

COUNTY LIBRARIES SECTION

THE FIRST MEETING of the section was held in the Music Room of the Biltmore Hotel at 10 o'clock, Monday, June 23. Miss Sarah E. McCardle, Chairman, presided, and extended to members a warm welcome to California. The program was as follows:

"What Californians Mean by a County Library," Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, Kern County Library, Bakersfield, Cal.

"Service Through Advertising," Mrs. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell, Publicity Assistant, American Library Association, Chicago.

A short discussion followed, after which county librarians of California and other States were introduced by Miss McCardle. The second meeting was held in the lecture room of the Public Library at 10 o'clock, on June 24. The program consisted of an illustrated talk on "Visualizing County Library Work," by Eleanor Hitt, County Free Library, San Diego, Cal., and five-minute talks on Highlights in County Library Service. Several States were represented as follows:

South Carolina—Ellen Perry, Public Library, Greenville.

British Columbia—Mr. Lidster spoke for Helen C. Stewart, Director of Library Demonstration, New Westminister.

Louisiana—Mrs. Lois Henderson, Memorial Library, Shreveport.

Hawaii—Mrs. Julia Davis, County Free Library, Maui.

Arizona—Mrs. Ethel Berryman spoke in place of Con P. Cronin, State Law and Legislative Reference Library, Phoenix.

Wisconsin—Clarence B. Lester, Secretary, Free Library Commission, Madison.

At the business session which followed these officers were unanimously elected for 1930-31: Chairman, Miss Mary Walton Harris, Webster Parish Library, Minden, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Nellie Morton, New Castle County, Wilmington, Del.; Director for Three-Year Term, Miss Margaret Winning, Allen County, Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. ELIZABETH OLSON, *Secretary.*

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES ROUND-TABLE

MISS MARGARET HICKMAN of the Los Angeles Public Library took charge of the meeting in the absence of the chairman, and Miss Learned, under whose direction Los Angeles hospital service is given, was the secretary pro tem in the absence of Elizabeth Reed. A group of at least fifty listened to the papers and provided animated discussion. The program was planned to give the point of view of the staff doctor and the hospital nurse. Miss Ethel Swope, Executive Secretary for District No. 5 of the California State Nurses Association, gave a twenty-minute presentation of "The Relation of the Nurse to the Library." The point underlying many of the humorous thrusts and earnest parries seems to have been that the nurses, difficult as they may sometimes be, are liaison agents between the patient and the librarian, who must not be overlooked if we wish to get the best results. They are indispensable, so the wise thing to do would seem to be to cultivate them and have them useful. This takes tact and intelligence. Following this, Mrs. Helen Letson Allen of the Los Angeles Public Library, read Dr. George N. Ruhberg's (St. Paul, Minn.) paper on the "Staff Doctor and the Library; or, Books as a Therapeutic Agent." He said in part: "In speaking of books as a therapeutic agent I am not discussing them as a source of knowledge. Nor am I thinking of them as a source of amusement and entertainment. Rather am I thinking of books as an adjunct and help to the physician in securing definite results in solving a difficult problem." The chairman then spoke of the Lists of Thirty Titles that have been published in the A. L. A. Booklists through the cooperation of the Committee on Hospital Libraries. Some discussion arose over the choice of titles. The present status of the proposed affiliation with the American Hospital Association on the part of the hospital libraries group was explained by the chairman. She stressed the point that the greatest help that could be given the plan would be for each hospital librarian to take out a membership in that organization. Any inquiries on this matter may be addressed to Miss Elizabeth W. Reed, Librarian, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

PERRIE JONES, *Chairman.*

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS held its annual meeting in Los Angeles June 26. In the absence of the President, Louis J. Bailey of the Indiana State Library presided. "The Program of Kiwanis International" was presented by Thomas H. Elson, immediate past Lieutenant-Governor of Division One, California-Nevada District, Kiwanis International, who told of the two major objectives of the organization, the under-privileged child and the establishing closer relations between the farmer and the city man, pointing out that library service was closely related to both projects. During the past year sixty-three Kiwanis clubs in the United States and Canada engaged in library work by furnishing library funds, pur-

chasing children's books, developing rural county "rolling" libraries, aiding high school libraries, cooperating in the observance of Book Week, providing books for prisons and institutions, and in bond issues and campaigns for library funds and buildings. Mr. Elson urged librarians to call on local clubs for whatever type of assistance was most needed, suggesting that they could be particularly helpful in working for bond issues, and in creating favorable sentiment toward increases in financial support from city administrations. A message from Mr. Parker, Executive Secretary of Kiwanis International, expressed his approval of county library development, and gave assurance of his hearty support. In conclusion, Mr. Elson urged a closer cooperation between librarians and Kiwanians, recommending that library speakers appear on local and district programs, assuring them a warm welcome everywhere. Milton J. Ferguson gave a brief report of the Louisiana demonstration with the announcement that a bill to appropriate $21,000 annually for the continuance of the work is pending in the Legislature of that State. H. Norman Lidster, Chairman of the Public Library Commission, British Columbia, told of the work begun in March last, in his Province, under a five-year grant by the Carnegie Foundation, giving a graphic picture of the difficulties encountered in such a large territory containing so much rugged and sparsely settled country. A second meeting of the League was held June 23 with the National Association of State Libraries, Louis J. Bailey, an official of both associations, presiding.

The officers elected for the following year were:

President, Miss Leora J. Lewis, South Dakota; First Vice-President, Miss Essae M. Culver, Louisiana Library Commission; Second Vice-President, Miss Adelene J. Pratt, Maryland Library Commission; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Jane Morey, Missouri Library Commission; Member Executive Board, Malcolm J. Wyer, Denver, Colo.

BEVERLY WHEATCROFT, *Acting Secretary.*

LENDING SECTION

THE LENDING SECTION met Thursday, June 26, 1930, at 10 A. M., with Constance Ewing of the Portland Library Association, presiding. B. H. Lehman, Professor of English Literature at the University of California in Berkeley, gave the first address. With a charming diction and real dramatic power he illuminated his hearers regarding "The Good Reader and The Good Book." Professor Lehman made it clear that the good reader and the good book come together "to make one little room an everywhere; to make one life all lives." (Address elsewhere in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.) A discussion of the problems presented in reducing the amount of current fiction purchased for public library use was engaged in by Marguerite L. Gates of the Lending Department of the Newark Public Library and A. E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. Instead of participating in lively controversy, they met on a somewhat common ground—that of advocating the purchase of the best fiction. Miss Gates spent some time in her paper in correcting a misapprehension which arose in the 1929 Midwinter Session of A. L. A. regarding the attitude of John Cotton Dana toward fiction. Miss Gates said the question is not, "Is fiction unworthy of a place in a public library, but, to what extent should a public library in the present circumstances go on buying novels?" Doctor Bostwick was of the opinion that we should talk about good books and bad books rather than to differentiate between fiction and non-fiction. Milton J. Ferguson then took charge of a lively presentation of the fiction problem in three-minute talks given by Helen E. Haines, Linda A. Eastman and Susan T. Smith.

Sarah Virginia Lewis presented the report of the Nominating Committee, the following officers being elected: Chairman, Esther Johnston, in charge of Central Circulation, Public Library, N. Y. City; Vice-Chairman, Pauline M. McCaulay, assistant to the librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; Secretary, Florence Bradley, Librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City.

ELEANOR STEPHENS, *Secretary.*

MOTION PICTURE AND VISUAL AIDS ROUND TABLE

THE VISUAL METHODS ROUND TABLE, conducted by Miss Gladys Caldwell, was held in the Uptown Theatre on Thursday morning. The talks were followed by a preview of "The Big House." Mrs. Gladys Case Miller's paper on "The Child and the Moving Picture," dwelt specially on the Junior Matinee movement. This was the outgrowth of parents' effort for better "movies" for their children. In order to secure the better ones, these mothers sponsored a special showing of pictures for children, and endeavored to enlist the support of the community. The motives and aims of the Junior Matinee movement are to provide: (1) Wholesome, entertaining motion picture entertainment for the many school children who attend motion pictures regularly; (2) To attract these children to the junior matinee in

preference to unselected programs; (3) To discourage general attendance at evening performances unattended by parents; (4) To help children create for themselves standards of discrimination and appreciation. Mrs. Alice Ames Winter, speaking of the "Public and the Moving Pictures," stated that it lures more than 16,000,000 people a day to its wide-open doors, and that the public is the ultimate controlling force because pictures, like all other commodities that are for sale, must please their public or they will not sell. And so is registered by attendance with the producers what kind are liked and disliked. Because of the large attendance of children at moving pictures, community supervision has been attempted which has resulted in the code. Roughly, the code pledges itself to upbuild and not lower or destroy social standards, and it goes on to particularize the ways by which the producers mean to keep themselves to this purpose. Mr. Corbett of Electric Products Incorporated discussed modern equipment and trends in the moving picture field.

E. RIDDELL WHITE, *Secretary.*

PERIODICAL SECTION

SECOND annual conference. H. O. Severance, Chairman. Marian C. Manley, scheduled to preside at the first conference, was incapacitated by an automobile accident. Mrs. Mary E. Irish, Librarian of Barlow Medical Library, acted as secretary in the absence of Miss Blake Beem of the Boston Medical Library, who was unable to serve. "The Library's Growing Ally —Business Magazines," was presented by Earl Whiteborne of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, in the absence of George C. Tenny. He spoke of the increase in the number of business magazines and house organs which go hand in hand with the growth of business and industry. The paper on "Indexing Business Magazines" was not presented owing to the absence of Mr. Sawyer. The subject, however, was discussed by Mrs. Leidendeker, and the Misses Anidon, Reed, Watson and Whitehorn. "How to Supplement the Book Stack with Free Publications" was presented in a formal paper by Mrs. Leidendeker of the Los Angeles Public Library. She emphasized the collection and use of trade catalogs, house organs and free pamphlet material. Then followed a discussion on the use of such material and methods of making it available. The problems of the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* were presented by Mrs. Mary E. Irish of the Barlow Medical Library. She emphasized the great value of the Index and the question of including many other journals in its service.

At the second session of the Conference Charles W. Smith, librarian of the University of Washington, presented the topic, "The Pacific Northwest Regional Cooperation—Periodical Holdings and Inter-library Loans," in which he pointed out the advantages of closer cooperation between libraries in various regions of the country, and especially of libraries in a given section, such as the Pacific Northwest. "Better Magazine Consciousness" was the title of the paper presented by Mrs. Jane Gravere, secretary of the Bureau of Public Information, University of North Dakota. She made a plea for more and better magazines in the homes, especially in homes in the rural districts. She said there was little or no provision for children's magazines and church periodicals in the homes. Many worthwhile magazines were unknown in family circles. Story magazines, magazines for girls in the teens and high-grade, low-priced magazines for children are greatly needed. Librarians should be authorities on magazines as well as on books, because the need is greater. Margaret C. Miller led the discussion, and stated that the trouble lies to some extent in the failure of high schools and colleges to introduce their students to the use of periodicals. She moved a resolution, which carried, that a committee of three be appointed to arrange for the broadcasting of advance information on magazines and their contents. "Guides to Periodicals" was ably discussed by Blanche McKown of the Periodical Department of Los Angeles Public Library, in which she gave an account of the several guides published, and urged the revision of *The Guide to Periodicals and Serials*, of which the last revision appeared in 1920. This discussion was followed by a formal brief paper on "The Completion of Sets and Keeping Files of Magazines Complete," by Alfred Hafner of G. E. Stechert & Company, New York City. He described the present methods of importing magazines for libraries, and emphasized the necessity of notifying the agent of the non-receipt of numbers and parts. He advocated a fireproof warehouse for the storage of both foreign and domestic periodicals from which libraries and publishers could secure lacks to fill gaps. The formal program was concluded with a paper on the cooperative clearing house for duplicates in a paper entitled "Treasures Or Junk," by H. W. Wilson.

Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Anne F. Leidendeker, Los Angeles Public Library; Vice-Chairman, Miss Eva W. Graves, Seattle Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Janet Doe, New York Academy of Medicine.

MARY E. IRISH, *Acting Secretary.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND-TABLE

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE was held Saturday morning, June 28, 1930, at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, with Mary P. Billingsley presiding in the absence of the chairman, James B. Childs. The report of James B. Childs, chairman of the committee, was read by the secretary (printed in A. L. A. *Bulletin*, Vol. 24, No. 5, page 159, with annual reports). A discussion followed on the bill to enlarge the number of depository libraries, which was introduced into the United States Senate on Feb. 1, 1930, by Mr. Johnson of California as S. 3402, 71st Congress, second session, and also was introduced into the House of Representatives on Feb. 15, 1930, by Mr. Andreson of Minnesota as H. R. 9936, 71st Congress, second session. Neltje T. Shimer, Serials Division, Public Library, Los Angeles, read her paper on "Securing and Recording Public Documents at the Los Angeles Public Library." Several members of the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library discussed the paper. Harriet M. Skogh of the Illinois State Library, Springfield, mentioned the difficulty of securing especially valuable State publications. Others joined in the discussion, pointing out the need for greater cooperation on the part of the various States, and a larger staff in the Documents Division of the Library of Congress in order to list more promptly these documents in the *Monthly Check-list of State Publications*. P. L. Windsor, director of the University of Illinois Library and Library School, in response to an inquiry concerning the mimeographed outline for the course in *United States Government Publications as Sources of Information for Libraries*, compiled by Anne M. Boyd, stated that a revised edition soon will appear in book form. Changes in the form of the compilation have been suggested so as to make an appeal to the general public. Nevertheless, the book will adhere strictly to its one purpose, that of providing a course on public documents for the use of students in library schools. *Descriptive List for Use in Acquiring and Discarding United States Government Periodical Mimeographed Statements*, compiled by the Bibliography Committee of the Financial Group of the Special Libraries Association, has also been issued in mimeographed form. F. R. Cowell, formerly of His Majesty's Stationery Office, now on a tour made possible by the Rockefeller Foundation, spoke informally of the comparative study which he is making of the methods in production and distribution of official publications. "Bibliography of Virginia State documents; scope and methods," by Wilmer L. Hall, assistant librarian of Virginia State Library, Richmond, was next on the program. Due to lack of time, Mr. Hall read only part of his fine paper. Alice J. Haines, California State Library, opened the discussion. A. F. Kuhlman of the University of Chicago Libraries, read a Memorandum on the work of the Social Science Research Council Committee on Public Administration. He said further that research will be impeded greatly unless we have such work as Mr. Hall has outlined. Mabel W. Thomas of the Oakland Free Library made a motion which was seconded and carried, that appreciation be expressed of the outstanding work being done by the Virginia State Library, not only for its reference value, but also as a standard for other States to follow, and that we hope that the project may be carried out as planned.

MINNA STILLMAN, *Secretary*.

RADIO BROADCASTING ROUND-TABLE

A RADIO ROUND-TABLE was conducted on Friday afternoon, June 27, 1930, at the Los Angeles conference, by L. L. Dickerson, chairman of the Library Radio Broadcasting Committee. About twenty were present to consult with Levering Tyson, Director of the National Council on Radio Education. Mr. Dickerson gave a summary of the report of his Committee, based on the returns from 95 libraries. Of these, 45 are not broadcasting, 24 are cooperating with organizations, especially in furnishing material, and 25 are engaged in giving a definite program. Thirteen have discontinued broadcasting because of bad hours, because of being crowded out by commercial broadcasting, or overstimulation for certain books. The programs consist mainly of book discussions, reviews, story-telling, children's reading and library news. Throughout all the returns there was a note of questioning, asking whether the work is worth while. Certainly there is not enough data on hand yet to decide, as the number of people reached and the effectiveness of the program are quite unknown. The committee recommended that a study of programs be made as to subject, construction and presentation, and that inquiry be made as to cooperation between libraries and important stations and chain programs. Mr. Tyson told of the formation of the National Council, whose executive committee will meet in September, 1930. Its program is not settled, but it will almost certainly assemble facts and on their basis will make recommendations. It will not do any broadcasting itself, but will suggest to others. The two nation-wide chains are open

to suggestions from the educational world, and it is the hope of the council to increase educational opportunities on the air. So far, little is known about the technique of broadcasting, though it is recognized that there is a microphone "it." In the discussion a definition of education by radio was given in the words of Prof. W. W. Charters: "Whatever increases the fund of human knowledge, advances the standards of taste, and inspires people to worthwhile activity." So far, the radio has been used primarily for stimulation. Its educational value lies in the extent to which it leads on to self-education, by continuity of subject and self-activity, thus producing more than passive acceptance. The library can collaborate and tie up the radio programs with the information in books; it can select from the programs and announce educational features; it can cooperate with the local station and with the national broadcasting offices. The idea was also advanced that an effort be made to have a book program broadcast over a national chain by some such man as William Lyon Phelps. A very good program of this sort would doubtless meet with acceptance, and the round-table endorsed the proposition.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Acting Secretary.*

READERS' ADVISERS ROUND TABLE

ABOUT seventy-five attended the Readers' Advisers Round Table at the Los Angeles Conference of the A. L. A. on Monday morning, June 23, 1930. Announced originally as a closed meeting, it was open to those giving advisory service and to librarians particularly interested in the work of readers' bureaus. Representatives answered a roll call from over sixteen cities, as follows: Eastern United States—Albany, Washington, D. C., Newark, Pittsburgh. Central—Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Paul, Indianapolis. Western—Berkeley, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Portland, Reno and Pasadena. There were also two representatives from extension divisions, California and Wisconsin. Questions for discussion had been asked from readers' advisers, and from these an outline of topics had been prepared. Only a few could be discussed in the two hours' time allotted for the round-table. "What Should Be Emphasized in an Interview" was taken up first. It was felt that the objective of the reader should be discovered. The difference in service rendered by a reference assistant and a readers' aid was pointed out. The discussion of the best term to use in describing a readers' adviser who gives personal service developed the desirability of an unobjectionable term, such as Consultant or Aid. The difference between a reading course and a reading list was pointed out in the discussion. A proposal of the headquarters' staff to keep a record of reading courses compiled by libraries seemed to be welcomed. Effective arrangements in supplying books to groups brought out suggestions of different methods. Effective ways of establishing contacts with local organizations were outlined, such as: Find out what schools there are by studying the classified section of the telephone directory and reading the local newspaper with its advertisements; make a card file of agencies; call on the telephone or in person to find out what each school is doing; secure printed matter for the library file; develop principles and a philosophy before practice and program are set up. In order to find out which local schools to include, a useful guide may be found in the lists which associations make out and the vocational lists of the State. In regard to what records are essential in a readers' advisers office, seventy-two items asked for by Amy Winslow were mentioned and a copy of her thesis was exhibited. It is hoped that this will be published in summarized form shortly. On Thursday morning several of the adult education workers enjoyed a breakfast at the Outside Inn of the Los Angeles Public Library.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Chairman.*

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

THE CONFERENCE WEEK held much to interest school librarians. In addition to the section meetings there was the round-table on young people's reading, the two meetings of the junior college librarians, the review of California school library progress at the Wednesday general session, the visits to school libraries of the city, the delightful dinner at the Beverly Hills Hotel given by the California School Library Association, and, filling in all the odd moments, the entertaining, helpful exhibit and the many casual conferences with school librarians from near and far. These informal conferences were consciously promoted by the appointment of a contact chairman, who sought to bring together the person with a problem and someone especially qualified to give help. The two sides of the library shield, the person and the book, were inspiringly presented at the opening meeting, Monday afternoon, Dr. J. Hudson Ballard speaking on the "Psychology of Influence," and Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen on the "Abiding Value of Great Literature." Many lingered after this meeting to meet the speakers, to greet old friends, and to enjoy a cup of punch. The last general session of the conference was also the joint meeting of the School

Libraries Section and the Section on Library Work with Children, and is reported elsewhere. Three round-tables met simultaneously Wednesday afternoon. The teachers' college round-table centered its discussion in such practical matters as reserve systems, library instruction and provision for recreational books. The theme of the elementary school librarians was primarily the coordination of the school library with the public library. Junior and senior high school librarians talked of books and reading. Another important conference was the gathering Wednesday morning of the supervisors of school libraries from nine cities. At the business meeting Friday evening the committee reports, unusually interesting and constructive, contained proposals of vital work yet to be undertaken. The most important action was the adoption of a new constitution establishing an active and an associate membership. By a recommendation from the Committee on Cognate Committees and Sections the long-considered matter of the relationship of the Education Committee and the Section was satisfactorily solved. A suggestion of romance found its way into the routine of business when the section agreed to select a library for the Rapidan River school in the Virginia mountains in which President and Mrs. Hoover are so much interested. A fund of $65 from a book auction on the A. L. A. special train was given toward the project. Funds were voted to complete the section's share of the expense of the Lincoln library for Mexican children.

The following officers were elected: Helen Harris, Director; Edith L. Cook, Secretary; Jasmine Britton, Treasurer. Eleanor M. Witmer will succeed Annie S. Cutter as chairman.

MARJORIE VAN DEUSEN, *Secretary pro tem.*

SECTION FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

THE PROGRAM for the Section for Library Work with Children included a general meeting Tuesday morning, June 24; a business meeting Thursday morning, June 26, and a part in the General Session Saturday afternoon, June 28. Effie L. Power, Chairman, presided at the first two meetings, and in the absence of Julia Carter, Claire Nolté acted as secretary. The Tuesday meeting took the form of a library family discussion of some of the problems in the selection and purchase of books for children's librarians. Ralph Munn, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, presented the subject of "The Library's Budget for Children's Books." This was ably discussed by Miss Porter of Seattle from the point of view of a children's librarian. Other topics presented were: "The Choice of Editions of Children's Classics," by Mary Lucas; "The Place of Text Books in a Children's Library," by Adah Whitcomb, and "The Problem of Children's Book Selection in Libraries Remote from Publishing Centers," by Alice Burgess Lewis. These papers were discussed by Louise Metcalf, Eva G. Leslie, Katherine Watson, Dorothy Grout and others. The meeting closed with the announcement of the award of the Newbery Medal to Rachel Field for her book, *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years*. The selection of the committee was greeted with great enthusiasm. The business meeting on Thursday was confined chiefly to reports of standing committees. The work reported as accomplished during the year included revision of the A. L. A. "Gifts for Children's Book Shelves" and the preparation of the "Children's Books from Twelve Countries," list published in April by the A. L. A. and the preparation and printing of a list entitled "Romance and Adventure for Girls and Boys in Their Teens." During the year the Section prepared bibliographies on several subjects presented over the radio by the American School of the Air and provided a series of book reviews and articles for six different magazines and newspapers. Membership in the Section reached 754 in May and committees are working toward a goal of 1,000. The presentation of the Newbery Award was made by Miss Power at the General Session on Saturday when Miss Field won all by her gracious response. Mr. Munn's paper on "The Social Significance of Library Work with Children," delivered at this session, was one of the outstanding events of the conference, and is printed elsewhere in this number. The social features of the week included a trip to the Glendale airport on Tuesday to welcome Miss Field and Hitty, who arrived by plane; a tea given by the Los Angeles children's librarians at the Woman's Athletic Club on Friday, and numerous informal sightseeing trips, luncheons and dinners. Children's librarians to the number of 117 registered at the Exhibit Booth of the Section.

Section officers for the coming year are: Chairman, Mary Gould Davis, New York Public Library; Vice-Chairman, Julia F. Carter, Cincinnati Public Library; Secretary, Nora Beust, School of Education Library of the University of North Carolina; Treasurer, Marjorie Potter, Albany, N. Y., Public Library. Ethel Wright, Eva Leslie and Francis Atchinson Bacon were elected members at large on the Committee on the Newbery Award for the Current year.

CLAIRE NOLTE, *Acting Secretary.*

SMALL LIBRARIES ROUND-TABLE

MISS ALICE WILLIAMS, Librarian of the Moline Public Library, presided at the Small Libraries Round-Table. Miss Grace Shellenberger, Librarian of the Davenport Public Library, presented the subject of staff meetings. She felt them important to both librarian and staff. Dinner meetings have proven successful at Davenport. The dinner is a simple meal prepared by the staff in the staff room, and often outside speakers are invited. Miss Winifred Riggs of the Toledo Public Library explained the Dickman charging system used there. A careful page may charge as high as 25 books in 3 minutes and 30 seconds. The work is accurate. It gives the trained worker more time to help readers choose books. Mr. R. A. Ulveling of the Detroit Public Library explained their new system. Patrons charge their own books. The inspection at the door checks the loss of books and the congestion at the desk is removed. Here, too, the trained assistant has more time to devote to personal work with patrons. Miss Joanna Hagey, librarian of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, discussed the problem of "Spending the Book Fund Wisely." She felt that it should be carefully budgeted. Otherwise too much would be spent on one class of books. Avoid subscription sets. Mrs. Zulema K. Rowell, a former librarian and now a resident of Orange, Cal., showed "The Other Side of the Fence." She felt that the public in general knows little of the possibilities of the average library, and that libraries should follow the methods of big business and advertise. This could be done from a central agency so that even the smallest library would profit by it.

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: Chairman, Miss Adeline T. Davidson, Librarian of the East Orange Public Library; Secretary, Miss Laura M. Olson, Librarian of the Eau Claire Library.

MARY A. EGAN, *Secretary.*

WORK WITH FOREIGN-BORN ROUND-TABLE

THE ROUND-TABLE on work with the foreign-born, held Wednesday afternoon, June 25, was, in the absence of its chairman, presided over by Miss Margaret Hickman of Los Angeles, with Miss Agnes V. Johnson of Minnesota acting as secretary pro-tem. An able and enlightening talk on the immigration situation was given by Dr. Emory S. Bogardus of the University of Southern California, an internationally known sociologist. Beginning with a general survey of the immigration problem, his address led up to a consideration of the situation as it affects the Pacific and Southwest States in respect to the Mexicans and Filipinos. Discussion followed. Miss Ettie Lee, teacher of experimental English and author of adaptations of the classics, presented a very graphic picture of what can be accomplished with both children and adults in her subject, "Social Values in Learning English." It had been hoped that quite complete discussion could follow this talk, but lack of time prevented anything but brief mention of the foreign lists appearing in the *Booklist*, the juvenile list of foreign books from twelve countries, and calling attention to the useful pamphlet, "Reading Service to the Foreign-Born."

AGNES V. JOHNSON, *Secretary pro-tem.*

A. L. A. Publishes Mudge

OWNERS of the *Guide to Reference Books, Fifth Edition*, will be interested in the announcement that Miss Mudge's annual survey of new reference works, which for nineteen years has appeared in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, is published this year as a separate by the A. L. A. In a way it serves as a supplement to the *Guide* which was issued in a fifth edition in 1929. The title of the pamphlet is *Some Reference Books of* 1929, and it is priced at sixty cents. The brochure contains forty-seven pages as compared with three pages in the first such survey which appeared in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in 1911.

Painstaking investigation of the increasing volume of reference works appearing annually in this country and Europe, which characterizes all of Miss Mudge's surveys, makes the supplement a welcome tool for librarians and reference workers. Among some 236 books and sets reviewed are such outstanding titles as the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the *Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences*, the *Educational Index*, the *Dictionary of American Biography*, *Commercial and Industrial Organization of the United States*, and such foreign publications as the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, the *Enciclopedia Italiana*, the *Handbüch der Finanzwissenschaft*, the *Catalogue des Catalogues de la Librairies Français*, and the *Year-book of the Czechoslovak Republic* for 1929. Although necessarily brief, her comments are always specific. She says, for instance, of one set that "articles are signed with full names, a marked improvement over the ordinary use of initials." Of another compilation she comments that it was "prepared particularly for small and medium-sized libraries, but will frequently be found useful in the large library as well."

Librarian Authors

Alice Marion Richardson, the author of *The Index to Stories of Hymns*, published in 1929 by F. S. Cook & Sons, Yardley, Pa., was educated in the public schools of Woburn and

Alice Marion Richardson

at Wellesley College. She received her practical training in library work under Mary A. Richardson in the Public Library of New London, Conn., and Ernest C. Richardson in the library of Princeton University. She was librarian of the Talcott Library, Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, Mass., for three years, then, after being out of work for some years except for a few part-time jobs, she was librarian of the Sheath Memorial Library of Religious Education of the Yale Divinity School from 1919 to 1920. Since September, 1920, she has been a cataloger and in charge of departmental library of religious education at the Case Memorial Library, Hartford Seminary Foundation, Connecticut. Miss Richardson says that in connection with her reference work in religious education, she found she was often asked for hymn stories of special hymns. To find these stories it was necessary to consult several books, and as it seemed that a combined index to all these stories as found in the most used books might prove valuable, she made one for the use of the library. Later, it was suggested that this index might be useful to others, and it was therefore published in book form in 1929. The book is now being handled by H. W. Wilson Company.

Gladys Edson Locke was born in Boston, Mass., and graduated from the Girls' Latin School, Boston University, and Simmons College in Boston. For six years she was a tutor

Gladys Edson Locke

in Latin, French and Italian and for two years was a teacher of Latin and English in the Milford, N. H., High School. Since 1917, however, she has been a cataloger in the Boston Public Library. Miss Locke says that she has been writing stories ever since she was a child —fairy tales at first and later fairy plays for a theater she made out of pasteboard with paper dolls for actors. Finally she wrote a few historical stories, and while in college a biography of Queen Elizabeth. For some years now she has been writing detective stories, and three out of the number have been published in London. She has published the following books: *Queen Elizabeth*, 1913; *That Affair at Portstead Manor*, 1914; *Ronald O' the Moors*, 1919; *The Red Cavalier*, 1922; *The Scarlet Macaw*, 1923; *The Purple Mist*, 1924; *The House on the Downs*, 1925; *The Golden Lotus*, 1927, and *Redmaynes*, 1928. L. C. Page & Company of Boston published *The Red Cavalier* and subsequently published the rest of her books. Her hobby is traveling in England and Scotland, and, as she is of English descent, she loves this land dearly. For the past several years she has lived in Dorchester, a suburb of Boston.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

American Library in Paris. *Year Book.* 1930. 96p. il. tables.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN. *See* CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole, G. W. A survey of the bibliography of English literature, 1475-1640. With especial reference to the work of the Bibliographical Society of London. Bibliographical Society of America. *Papers.* 23:1-95. 1929. (Part Two.)

Contents: Introduction; What Should Be Found in Bibliographies; The Survey; Appendix; Sample Entries. The 31 divisions of the Survey consider in some detail the work of eminent bibliographers and collectors, from John Leland to William Augustus White. The entries in the Appendix are arranged chronologically.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. *See* LIBRARIES, *subhead* BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BOOKS AND READING

Nowell, Charles. Books, libraries, and readers. *Lib. World.* 32:275-279. 1930.

National broadcast, April 23, 1930, by the City Librarian of Coventry, England. "Since the public library was first established in this country, its primary function has been always to encourage the reading of good literature, the development of interest in definite subjects, and clearer thinking by the mass of the people in general. To attain this end librarians endeavour to capture the interest of the child when quite young, and when this has not been successful, they attempt it at a later period with the adult. . . . If you ever want to read a book a second time, that is the book you ought to buy for your own shelf. And any book that haunted you as a child, buy it for your child."

BROMLEY (KENT) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Dealing with outlying districts. V.—Bromley, Kent. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:314-315. 1930.

Two illustrations: elevation and interior. No text.

CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

Cannon, Carl. New York gives librarian professional status. LIB. JOUR. 55:588-590. 1930.

Approval by the Board of Regents of the Standards of Service submitted by the New York Library Association insures that after Jan. 1, 1931, every librarian of professional grade in public libraries of the State will be required to hold a certificate as a condition of legal employment and can qualify for such certificate on the basis of his present position, education, training, and period of experience.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

De Gogorza, Flora. Juvenile books about Italy. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library.* 9:69-71. 1930.

Also published, in slightly expanded form, in the *Publishers' Weekly* of April 26, 1930.

McClure, J. B. Upholding standards of book selection in the children's department. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:257-259. 1930.

Includes quotations from other authorities.

Smith, E. S. The festival of Hans Christian Andersen. illus. por. *Carnegie Magazine.* 4:53-54. 1930.

The 125th anniversary of Andersen's birth was celebrated by the main library and branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh with exhibits of early editions, clay models of figures from the tales, and elaborate programs of plays, songs, and folk-dances.

CLASSIFICATION

Conner, Martha. Notes on the teaching of classification. *Wilson Bull.* 4:513-514. 1930.

Where to begin in teaching the decimal classification occasionally puzzles the young teacher. Literature, though familiar, presents three new ideas: subject, form, and language, and is not a good class to begin with. History is quite as familiar, and its subdivision by country is easily understood. Here is an opportunity to present subject analysis with regional subdivision.

See also LAW LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) PUBLIC LIBRARY

The June, 1930, issue of *The Gambit*, official publication of the Missouri-Pacific-St. Louis Chess Club, St. Louis, Mo., is a souvenir edition devoted to the John G. White collection of books on folklore, Orientalia, and chess, in the Cleveland Public Library.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Towne, J. E. County library service of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. illus. *School Life.* 15:183-185. 1930.

Summary of reports from county or parish (Louisiana) libraries now receiving aid from the Rosenwald Fund. By the fall of 1933 all schools not meeting the library standards adopted by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States will be dropped from the association's accredited list.

CALIFORNIA

Babcock, J. G. The orange sign. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:541-544. 1930.

The orange sign, which indicates free county library service in California, is found in 46 of the 58 counties.

Hadden, Anne. Picturesque points in California county library work. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:544-546. 1930.

Adventures of a county librarian in isolated portions of the State.

OREGON

Blair, M. G. State library activities in Oregon. illus. map. LIB. JOUR. 55:547-549. 1930.

History and statistics.

WASHINGTON

Van Sant, Clara. The county library situation in Washington. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:552-554. 1930.

The situation is a peculiar one: the State has three legally organized county libraries in operation, but no law under which they can function or by which other county libraries may be organized. The word "county" was inadvertently dropped during a recodification of the State library law.

CUBA. *See* LIBRARIES, *subhead* CUBA.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Ferguson, M. J. Country life and libraries; with a thought on adult education. *Journal of Adult Education.* 2:272-275. 1930.

"Country life is no longer what it was when the coonskin cap was in style. Good roads, swift automobiles, rural delivery, the radio and airplanes have pushed back the rural frontiers. So it is up to the forces that would appeal to the human mind, that would persuade men and women to acquire new mental tastes, to place their wares before possible customers promptly and in attractive packages. Education was never so richly supported as it is today. . . . The product of the teacher's effort will speedily and greatly deteriorate unless the library be readily at hand to carry on when textbooks have been closed and the commencement orations have been spoken."

World Association for Adult Education. *Adult Education in Russia—an Outline; the World Conference; Seafarers' Education, etc.* London: The World Association for Adult Education, 1929. pap. 31p. (Bulletin XLI.)

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

Lane, W. C. *The Harvard College Library*, 1877-1928. Reprint from S. E. Morison's *The Development of Harvard University*, 1869-1929. pap. 24p.

By William Coolidge Lane, College Librarian, 1897-1928. Classification, card catalog, bequests, Gore Hall and Widener Library, administration, etc.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Dinwiddie, Edna. Popularizing high school reading. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:178-179. 1930.

"Let us keep our standards. If boys and girls will read cheap literature, let them get it outside of school and library."

Logasa, Hannah, *comp. Historical Fiction and Other Reading References for History Classes in Junior and Senior High Schools.* Philadelphia: McKinley Pub. Co., 1930. pap. 131p. $1.

Briefly annotated titles of books on ancient, medieval, modern, European, and American history, with a selected list of source books.

Schmidt, Meta, *comp.* 500 *Books for the Senior High School Library.* A. L. A., 1930. pap. 64p. 75c.

Result of a frequency list submitted to twenty-five high school librarians. "All this list can do is to suggest a basic collection for a library in a senior high school. The superintendent of schools who is obliged to do without the services of a librarian may well use it as a buying list by turning it over to a book jobber."—Preface.

Wilson, F. H., and H. E. Wilson, *comps. Bibliography of American Biography.* Selected and annotated for secondary schools. Philadelphia: McKinley Pub. Co., 1930. pap. 64p. 75c. (National Council for the Social Studies, Pub. no. 5.)

With an introduction on biography in the teaching of American history. Entries are arranged chronologically.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Delaney, S. P. The library—a factor in Veterans' Bureau hospitals. U. S. Veterans' Bureau. *Medical Bulletin.* 6:331-333. 1930.

Suggests specific titles for all types of physical and mental cases, as well as for patients who follow some profession in ordinary life.

INDEX

Rush, C. E. Cultivating the index habit. LIB. JOUR. 55:590-593. 1930.

"To induce an adult to adopt the index habit, even after he understands its value, is the more difficult approach to the problem. The old custom of groping through the pages dies hard. Childhood is the time to begin, and it is here that libraries can perform a distinct service to the whole field of popular education." The indexes to the new 14th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia* are cited as models of excellent indexing.

LAW LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

Classification for a law library. *Special Libs.* 21:186-188. 1930.

Answer to an inquiry, with bibliography.

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Fortune, W. W. The staff inclosure. Sizes and equipment recommended. plans. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:354-356. 1930.

Dimensions of counters, barriers, wickets; suggestions for placing of charging trays, book bins, drawers, shelves, etc.

LIBRARIANS

Bohnenberger, Carl. Portrait of the librarian as artist. *Libraries.* 35:295-298. 1930.

"From the library training ground has come only one profound artist: Frances Newman. Lately, we have in Henry Evelyn Bliss of the University of New York Library [sic] what appears to be the nearest approach to a scientific philosopher and metaphysician that our profession has produced. . . . The blame lies somewhere. The library schools that produce librarians? The institutions that employ them? The librarians themselves? I think a little of each contribute to the dearth of creative intelligence among librarians." The writer gives practical suggestions for the establishment of awards, fellowships, and another professional journal to stimulate creative ability in librarians.

Ferguson, M. J. A modern library for a modern world. *News Notes of Calif. Libs.* 25:129-133. 1930.

Paper read during the exercises in dedication of the new library building at the University of Oklahoma, Feb. 22, 1930. Increased service to rural areas and to schools is made possible by modern methods of organization and a trained and alert personnel.

LIBRARIES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lidster, H. N. The British Columbia demonstration. LIB. JOUR. 55:554-556. 1930.

The Carnegie Corporation is financing a library demonstration in the Fraser Valley area, following the Library Survey of British Columbia, financed by the Corporation and the Government of the Province.

CUBA

Cuban books and libraries. *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.* 64:451-460. 1930.

Cuba had, in 1927, 58 libraries, owning 622,461 volumes, used by 508,038 readers. They are listed in this article by provinces, with date of founding, location, name of person or entity sustaining each library, and number of volumes.

WALES

National Library of Wales. *Report of the Proceedings of the Fourth Conference on Libraries in Wales and Monmouthshire, Aberystwyth, June 27-28, 1929.* Aberystwyth, 1930. 27p. 3s. pap. 2s.

LIBRARY PERIODICALS

Design in Industry, which began publication in May, 1930, is intended to present the latest articles on the subject of design to be found in magazines, books, and pamphlets. It is planned as a monthly publication, free to residents of Newark, and mailed to non-residents for 25 cents. Address either the Public Library or the Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

LIBRARY PLAYS

Collins, Louel. Visions from bookland. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:265-271. 1930.

A play written for and presented by the Children's Department of the Winston-Salem Public Library during Book Week, 1929.

Reely, M. K. *Bringing Up Nine.* A. L. A., 1930. pap. 15p.

Dramatization of county library service adapted from the author's *Uncle Sam Brings It to Your Door.* The original appeared in *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, June, 1923; the adaptation, January, 1929.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Hall, G. F. The most important purchase, the librarian. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:251-253. 1930.

By the president of the Board of Trustees, Cliffside Park (N. J.) Free Public Library. Gives practical reasons for the employment of trained librarians.

Keogh, Andrew. Scholarship in library work. LIB. JOUR. 55:585-587. 1930.

Address of the president of the A. L. A. at the Los Angeles Conference, June 23, 1930. "President Keogh's address on the texts of Dr. Bostwick's always wise words, and Lord Elgin's advice at Edinburgh, to look forward to the next half century instead of backward to that which has passed, while giving full credit to the development of the public library in its wider relations, emphasized rightly as coming from the librarian of Yale University the importance of specialization in intensive work for the scholar and research worker."—Editorial.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO CHILDREN. *See* CHILDREN'S LITERATURE; LIBRARY PLAYS; VACATION READING CLUBS.

LONDON, UNIVERSITY OF. SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Tremaine, Marie. Librarianship in London. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 14:111-113. 1930.

The school, opened in 1919, now has 80 students for the two-year course (which university graduates may take in one) and 64 librarians, who attend the evening sessions which cover the course in about four years. Bibliography, typography, and paleography are emphasized, besides more ordinary subjects.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

Special Libraries for May-June, 1930, has articles on "Reference Facilities of the *New York Times*," by M. E. Walker, and "Collections and System of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* Library," by Charles T. Moore. 21:154-158. 1930.

PLAYS. *See* LIBRARY PLAYS.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

Black, D. M. The influence of the public library on the lives of men and women. *Libraries.* 35:299-305. 1930.

The writer discovered nearly 100 examples of benefit from the use of public book collections from a reading of 350 biographies of eminent American and British citizens of the past 150 years.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Lathrop, E. A. *State Direction of Rural School Library Service.* Wash.: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1930. pap. 50p. illus. 10c. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Office of Education., Bull., 1930, no. 6.)

Contents: Introduction; Present Rural School Library Situation; Principal State Agencies Directing Library Service for Rural Schools; Activities of State Educational and Library Agencies; Summary and Conclusions.

SALARIES

Booth, M. J., *comp.* Salary statistics: teachers' college and normal school libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:269-271. 1930.

Sixth annual table presented by the A. L. A. Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities. Forty schools are represented, the largest number ever published in this series.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

OREGON

Foster, E. M. School work in Portland. LIB. JOUR. 55:549-552. 1930.

Consistent growth through the vicissitudes of twenty years has marked the progress of the School Department of the Library Association of Portland. Service is given to 9 high schools, 3 county high schools, 38 elementary schools in the city, 41 platoon schools, 5 parochial schools, 4 private schools, and 45 county schools. There are also 713 classroom libraries deposited in the city schools and 255 in the county schools.

See also HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

STAFF ENCLOSURE. *See* LENDING DEPARTMENT.

STATE DOCUMENTS

Hazard, Marjorie. State documents—their use and value. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:177-178. 1930.

Discusses the Michigan *Red Book, Michigan History Magazine*, etc.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY LIBRARY

Bolander, L. H. Training midshipmen to use the library. *Libraries.* 35:326-328. 1930.

Midshipmen, coming to the Academy in June as plebes, are instructed in the use of the library by members of the English department. Three hundred pages must be read each month, not more than half of them fiction. A written examination is held monthly. The actual number of books drawn by midshipmen from the library has increased 650 per cent since 1922, when the idea was adopted.

VACATION READING CLUBS

Vacation Reading Clubs. Why vacation reading? *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 26:62-67. 1930.

No reading club has any justification for existence unless it stimulates the child's joy of reading. The great vice of travel clubs is "device." "The temptation to start a train of elaborate preparations in the way of library ticket windows, means of transportation, tickets, passports, rules, and impedimenta can easily result in totally obscuring the object of reading in the paraphernalia of the journey." Five good clubs described in this article include the Rainbow, to insure desirable variety in reading; the Treasure Hunt, the special feature of which is the list of questions or clues for finding the treasures; Star by Star, which avoids formal lists of required reading; Tercentenary (for New England); and travel clubs.

WEST HAVEN (CONN.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Lewis, C. M. The Graham Room for boys and girls. LIB. JOUR. 55:496. 1930.

A semi-basement room equipped and furnished by Miss Marguerite Graham as a memorial to her father.

WOLVERHAMPTON (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Dealing with outlying districts. IV.—Wolverhampton. illus. plan. *Lib. and Book World.* 19:277-278. 1930.

The site of the Bushbury Branch Library, now in course of erection, is a triangular one, and the plan, which is octagonal in shape, is arranged to come within the building lines.

New Association Formed

THE LIBRARIANS of eastern Oregon, feeling the need of closer contact with fellow workers, and not having the advantage of a State meeting, were called together by Mildred M. Huntamer, librarian of Baker Public Library, on May 29, and through her efforts an association was formed. Twenty libraries were included in the association. Instructive and enjoyable round-tables on pertinent problems were conducted by Miss Jessie M. Choate, librarian of Malheur County Library; Miss Olsen, librarian of Umatilla County Library, and Miss Doty, librarian of La Grande Library. The program closed with a clever original puppet show staged by the staff of the La Grande Library.

Utah Library Association

THE EIGHTEENTH Annual Convention of the Utah Library Association was held in American Fork, Utah, June 14. The morning session featured an address by President Franklin S. Harris of the Brigham Young University on "The Great Libraries of the World." The description and stories of the libraries in China, Japan, India, Egypt, Ceylon and Burma were especially interesting. A round-table on "Magazines in the Library" was conducted by Miss Esther Nelson of the University of Utah Library, and "Some New Books of the Year" were reviewed by Miss Joanna H. Sprague, Salt Lake City librarian. The afternoon session was devoted to a roll call of librarians, who responded with a one-minute report, and to business. Following the meetings, a ride to a large poultry farm and through beautiful Provo Canyon was enjoyed. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Ruth V. Tyler; secretary-treasurer, Miss Orpha Kiser.

Book News

HOECKER, RUDOLF, AND JORIS VORSTIUS. *Internationale Bibliographie des Buch—und Bibliothekswesens; mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bibliographie.* 3. Jahrgang, 1928. Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1929. 203p. 30M.

The two first appearances of this bibliography were as Beihefte to the "Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen," but to meet the growing demand and to emphasize its inclusiveness and its international character, the publisher has issued it separately; in future it will be continued as an annual publication quite independent of the "Zentralblatt," and be printed in two editions, on one or both sides of the leaves.

Dr. Hoecker, quite recently appointed director of the Library of the University of Berlin, and Dr. Vorstius, of the Prussian State Library, have divided their bibliography into two parts. The first is an international bibliography of bibliographies, with the following divisions: theory of bibliography and international indices of all kinds; international systems of classification; national bibliographies; subject bibliographies—the only work of its kind—listed in fourteen groups; regional and local bibliographies; and lastly, personal bibliographies, this last alone containing about five hundred items. This first part of the work is the annual bibliography of bibliographies which one of the resolutions of the World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, passed in Rome last year, referred to as already in existence. Its scope is indicated by the following examples: the division of Orientalia and Judaica contains fifty-three titles, of which nine are British and American; about one hundred and fifty items are listed in the division of history and geography, in eighteen languages; some Americans among the personal bibliographies are Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Henry Ward Beecher, F. Maurice Blomfield, George W. Cable, George Rogers Clark, Theodore Dreiser, Benjamin H. Hill, Lincoln, Jacques Loeb, Maarten Maartens, John Bassett Moore, Poe, Edward Titchener.

The second part deals with the bibliography of books and libraries, that is, bibliography in its broad sense. This part has the following subdivisions: books in general, library economy, libraries in the various countries, palaeography and manuscripts, publishing, book trade, the periodical and newspaper press, copyright, and bibliophily.

The book is printed in two columns of large type, with the rather intense abbreviation common to German works of this sort. Russian, Ukrainian, and Oriental titles are especially indicated and transliterated. Analytics, from books and periodicals, are freely included. Critical notes were, of course, impossible in a work of this size and universal character, but from personal observation of the methods of the compilers, I know that every title is examined before being included.

There has been a great need for an annual bibliography of bibliographies, as was indicated by the World Library Congress's resolution referred to. The great scope of this work, which is singularly free from national bias, and the meticulous care of the compilers, together with their unusual opportunities for collecting material, go far to make it the one indispensable work in its field.

MAHLON K. SCHNACKE,
Assistant Librarian, Brown University.

Book Club Selections

(for August)

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Lone Cowboy: My Life Story, by Will James. Scribner.

The biography of Smoky's master.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

American Girl, by John R. Tunis. Brewer & Warren.

A brilliant realistic history of an American girl.

BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

Morgan the Magnificent, by John K. Winkler. Vanguard Press.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

The Monstrous Regiment, by Christopher Hollis. Minton, Balch.

The history of England during the reign of Elizabeth from a Roman Catholic point of view.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

A Baker's Dozen (boys and girls 8-12), collected by Mary Gould Davis. Harcourt, Brace.

A Barrel of Clams (girls 12-16), by Shirley Berton Lesher. Harcourt, Brace.

Ood-le-Uk, the Wanderer (boys 12-16), by Alice Lide and Margaret Johnson. Little, Brown.

LITERARY GUILD

The Outlaw Years, by Robert M. Coates. Macaulay.

The story of the land and river pirates who infested the American wilderness during the years 1797 to 1835.

Library Organizations

County Libraries Receive Attention

THE SIXTH annual meeting of the Louisiana State Library Association met at Monroe, May 1-2. The program covered a wide variety of subjects. The meeting was unusually well attended, many delegates having driven long distances as part of a caravan, visiting recently established parish libraries on their way. County libraries in Louisiana parish received much attention. Action was taken to stimulate interest on the part of legislators to see that adequate aid is given to continue the work so well begun through the help of the Carnegie Corporation. Miss Lois Shortess, State School Supervisor, led a discussion of the training facilities about to be offered in the State to meet teacher-librarian requirements. Representatives of the various schools offering such courses this summer told of their plans. A most interesting account of the experiment in library extension now being carried on in Webster Parish was given by Miss Mary Harris, the parish librarian. The Rosenwald Fund is cooperating here to give a parish-wide service through the schools as distributing centers to all races. The circulation of books over a short period was reported as phenomenal. Representatives of foundations were present to speak on the work now being done in aid of libraries in the South. Leo Favrot appeared for the General Education Board, and in the absence of a representative briefly mentioned the work of the Carnegie Corporation, and Jackson Towne told of the policies and plans of the Rosenwald Foundation in so far as they affect libraries of this region. A book dinner at the Riverside Country Club was gracefully presided over by Miss Essae M. Culver. James McMillen discussed "Rare Book Buying"; Charles Flack, "Book Plates," followed by several book reviews on "The Most Interesting Book I Have Read This Year." One afternoon session was devoted entirely to problems of trustees, Colonel J. Fair Hardin and J. O. Modisette of Shreveport, together with D. D. Moore, librarian of the New Orleans Public Library, leading the discussion. Of more literary interest was the paper of Rev. J. J. O'Brien, librarian of Loyola University, on the "Source Literature for Louisiana History." Dr. Roger McCutcheon of Tulane University lectured on "Intelligence in Recent Literature," and W. D. Cline, trustee of the Wichita Falls Public Library, told his adventures in building up a private library.

Miss Lois Shortess of Baton Rouge was elected President of the association to succeed R. J. Usher; Mrs. R. S. Gray of Ferriday was elected Secretary.

Catholic Librarians Meet in the South

CATHOLIC LIBRARIANS from all parts of the country met in New Orleans, June 23-26, on the occasion of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Catholic Educational Association and the tenth of the Library Section. Among the outstanding topics for discussion were the future policy of the *Catholic Periodical Index*, now indexing forty-six Catholic periodicals; the greater possibilities of the *Catholic Library World*, the official monthly publication of the Library Section; the formulating of a Union Index to back volumes of Catholic periodicals; the compilation of a list showing the masters' and doctors' dissertations submitted to Catholic colleges and universities during the year 1930; and the possibility of an annual Catholic bibliography.

The following papers, read at the General Session, were the occasion of considerable comment: "A Union Index to Back Volumes of Catholic Periodicals," by Miss M. Lillian Ryan, librarian, Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.; "Future Policy of the *Catholic Periodical Index*," by Rev. Paul J. Foik, librarian, St. Edward's University, Austin, Tex.; "Library Training in Catholic Colleges and Universities," by Francis E. Fitzgerald, librarian, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.; "Monastic Libraries," by Capt. E. Cockburn Kyte, librarian, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; "Bibliography of Catholic Authors," by William T. O'Rourke, assistant librarian, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; "Dissertations in Our Graduate Schools," by Paul R. Byrne, librarian, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.; "The Catholic Library World," by Rev. William M. Stinson, librarian, Boston College, Boston, Mass.; "Why Claudel and Gheon in the College Library?" by Sister M. Miriam, librarian, College Misericordia, Dallas, Pa.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, Dr. Francis E. Fitzgerald, librarian, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.; Vice-Chairman, Sister M. Reparata, librarian, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.; Secretary, Brother Francis H. Ruhlman, librarian, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.

Sloping Shelves

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

For a long time libraries have used bookcases for the special display of books in which the shelves are sloping. It seems to me that it would be well to have sloping shelves a general feature of our bookcases. There are a great many people who find it very difficult to read titles of books on the lower shelves, and sloping shelves make it much easier. Many librarians have made the bases of bookcases so high as to give up the bottom shelf. They might find it undesirable to lose a shelf if a sloping shelf were used. Where wooden shelves are used with shelf pins, the slope is secured simply by having the front pins higher than the back ones. One inch difference may be sufficient to secure the desired increase in legibility. If more is wanted, ways of getting between one and two inches will be easy to find. If the bottom shelf is stationary, another shelf may rest on this or be placed at any point above. Metal bookcases vary much from one another; some kinds require no change to secure a slope. Probably the makers could always suggest means of adapting their shelves. In the absence of a back behind the shelves, there may be need of some kind of back stop. One way of meeting this need is to fasten a strip of wood or metal on the back edge of the shelf. The writer would be glad to learn of any librarians who have tried them, and also, inasmuch as he has plenty of time on his hands, to answer any inquiries.

WILLIS K. STETSON,
New Haven Public Library, Connecticut.

District of Columbia Reminiscences

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the District of Columbia, held in connection with a dinner at the Burlington Hotel on the evening of May 28, was attended by 118 members and guests. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the business part of the program, the second part consisted largely of reminiscences of early workers in the association and a so-called Presidential Review. The first speaker was Adelaide R. Hasse, librarian of the Brookings Institution, who was vice-president in 1887 while she was librarian of the Superintendent of Documents' Office. She gave interesting reminiscences of the early days of the association, which was organized in 1894. Other reminiscences of the same period were given in a letter of greeting from Edith E. Clarke, now of Syracuse, N. Y., who was one of the early workers in the association. Following came the Presidential Review, with George F. Bowerman, librarian of the D. C. Public Library, and Paul Brockett, assistant secretary of the National Academy of Science; William A. Slade, chief of the Bibliography Division, Library of Congress, and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, as speakers. Letters or messages of greeting were read from the following past presidents who were unable to attend the dinner: Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, and president of the Board of Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia; William P. Cutter, assistant librarian, Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Dr. William W. Bishop, librarian, University of Michigan; Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, director, Legislative Reference Division, Library of Congress; William J. Hamilton, librarian, Public Library, Gary, Ind.; Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and Clara W. Herbert, assistant librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C. The letters from Dr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ind., and Miles O. Price, librarian, Law Library, Columbia University, New York City, unfortunately were not received until the day after the meeting.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Elizabeth O. Cullen, Bureau of Railway Economics Library; Vice-President, Ralph L. Thompson, Public Library; Secretary, W. Taylor Purdum, Public Library; Assistant Secretary, Edmund A. Freeman, Bureau of Railway Economics Library; Treasurer, Sarah Abbott, Editorial Division, Department of Commerce.

Appreciation of Dr. Koenig Given

AT A dinner meeting of the Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers at the American Association of University Women Club House, Washington, D. C., on April 19, Mr. Miles O. Price, Librarian of the Law Library, Columbia University, gave an interesting address on classification in a law library; Dr. George E. Wire, Librarian of the Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass., spoke of his experience as a law librarian; Mr. Theodore A. Mueller of the Library of Congress gave an address on cataloging theology, and Miss Harriet Pierson of the Library of Congress spoke in appreciation of the work of Dr. Walther Koenig, who recently retired as Assistant Chief of the Catalog Division at the Library of Congress after thirty years' service.

Discusses County Library Law

THE SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the Idaho State Library Association was held in Boise May 23 and 24. The convention was opened by the president, Miss Marion Orr, Librarian of the Idaho Falls Public Library, and Mr. Morrow, president of the Library Board of Boise, welcomed the members of the association to Boise. The program included a discussion of the County Library Law; a talk on "The Fun and Trials of a County Librarian," by Miss Choate, librarian of the Ontario, Ore., Public Library; "Weeds, How to Recognize and Dispose of Them," by Miss Fraser, librarian of the Twin Falls Public Library; "Work with the Children and Schools," by Miss Barnes, children's librarian of the Boise Library; "The High School Library," by Miss Miller, librarian of the Boise High School, and "The Librarian's Vocational Reading," by Mrs. Bell, librarian of the Caldwell Public Library. An interesting evening session was in charge of Mr. Ayers, president of the Writers' Club of Boise.

The newly elected officers were: President, Miss Jessie Fraser, Twin Falls Public Library; Vice-President, Miss Mary Eagan, Boise Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Helen Miller, Boise High School Library.

Rural Schools Discussed

AT THE District of Columbia Library Association meeting on April 9, in the auditorium of the American National Red Cross building, various studies on the problems of rural school libraries, undertaken by the United States Office of Education were described by Miss Edith Lathrop. Miss Lathrop has been appointed by Commissioner of Education Cooper to take charge of such work and, although the studies thus far made have been concerned principally with rural school libraries, certain problems of city elementary school libraries are soon to be investigated.

The work of the A. L. A. Committee on Activities was briefly described by Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, Director, Legislative Reference Division, Library of Congress. Doctor Meyer also made an urgent plea for increased financial support for the A. L. A. As a result, the Association voted to raise each year by voluntary subscription the sum of $25, which will be given as the annual fee for the D. C. L. A. contributing membership.

Visits were made to the Red Cross Library and museum exhibits during the social hour which followed the formal meeting.

Emily Dickinson Program

LIBRARIANS from all sections of Maryland attended the spring luncheon meeting of the Maryland Library Association, held Wednesday, June 4, at Baltimore. The entire program was devoted to Emily Dickinson, whose centenary is being so widely observed this year. Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith, an authority on the poet, was the first speaker. She exhibited a manuscript copy of one of Miss Dickinson's poems. Madame Martha Dickinson Bianchi, of Amherst, niece of Miss Dickinson, and author of *The Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson*, was the second speaker. She gave a delightful account of her aunt's life and personality. Mme. Bianchi was followed by Dr. Elizabeth Nitchie, professor of English at Goucher College, who closed the meeting with readings from the poet's work.

Albany in 1929

SURVEYING the results of the year's work at the Albany Public Library, one finds that figures show an increased use of the library, even though they fall considerably short of the spectacular 21 per cent increase of the year before. There were 35,915 more books lent than in 1928. The grand total of books borrowed through Harmanus Bleecker, the headquarters, and branches, deposit stations, class room libraries and the library at Memorial Hospital was 639,320. Children's books, including those lent through class room libraries, contribute close to two-fifths of the circulation, and of the books lent to adults a trifle over three-quarters are fiction. In spite of the steady increase apparent for the past few years in the use of so-called class books, or non-fiction, the library still circulates much more fiction proportionately than do other libraries in cities of comparable size which, like Albany, make a definite effort to provide for the serious book needs of their citizens. The use of class books increased faster than the use of fiction in Harmanus Bleecker, Pine Hills and Delaware libraries. Fiction was 76 per cent of the total adult circulation in 1927 at Harmanus Bleecker, in 1928 it was 73 per cent, in the year just ended it has been 71 per cent. Except at Pine Hills Library, the number of children's books borrowed dropped back from the record total made in 1928 when classes from the schools began their systematic visits to the libraries, thereby increasing the juvenile circulation by one-third over the figures of 1927. The use of books in the class room libraries, located in the more remote schools, increased however from 22,145 to 31,021.

In the Library World

New Buildings

The University of Tennessee has just broken ground for a new library building of which the first unit will be erected this year. Plans are so drawn that additions can be made on all sides in the future and yet present an attractive appearance during the process. The present unit will cost approximately $300,000. The style is modified Gothic to harmonize with other new buildings on the campus. It will be constructed of concrete with brick facing and stone trimmings. Contract for the stacks has been let in the Snead Company. The present structure will house about 175,000 volumes. The building has been designed by Barber and McMurry, local architects, with Grant C. Miller as consultant.

The John W. Cole Memorial, an addition to the Watertown Free Public Library, New York, was dedicated on May 15, 1930.

The Wolffsohn Library, new building of the Jewish University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, was recently dedicated.

The new Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pa., was dedicated April 25, 1930, fourteen months after the laying of the cornerstone. The possibilities of the future expansion of the library have been anticipated so that the capacity of the building may be doubled or even trebled at an expense smaller than that entailed in the present construction. The panelling in the reading room and in the treasure room is one of the most distinctive features of the new building. The work, done in solid oak, carries out the Gothic period in which the entire building is designed.

The Queens Borough Public Library announces the opening of five new branches by Sept. 2, the libraries to be installed in rented quarters pending the development of book circulation sufficient to warrant permanent building. The libraries will be located as follows: Little Neck, 251-05 Northern Boulevard; Locust Manor, 116-12 Merrick Road; Auburndale, 199-10 Thirty-second Avenue; Broadway, Flushing, Twenty-second Street and Northern Boulevard; Thompson Hill-Sunnyside, 45-12 Queens Boulevard.

The Thomas Scott Buckham Memorial Library, Faribault, Minn., was dedicated July 20, 1930.

The new building of the Waban Branch of the Newton Free Library, Mass., was dedicated on May 2. This building, with grounds, was the gift of the citizens of Waban to the city of Newton. Nearly $63,000 was raised in subscriptions for building and equipment. An acre of land in the center of the village was donated by citizens who were holding this property for public use.

This is the fourth branch building given by citizens to the Newton Free Library within the last four years, the others being at West Newton, Auburndale, and Newton Centre. The total amount thus far raised by subscription for branch library purposes is well over a quarter-million dollars. Five of the nine branches of the Newton system are now housed in independent buildings.

Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., announces plans for a new building which will give more commodious quarters to the library. The present library contains 11,000 volumes; the new library is planned to accommodate 250,000 volumes.

The Prime Minister of England dedicated the new Reference Library at Manchester on May 6, 1930.

Home Library Contest Winners

The American home library is not a thing of the past, but is very much alive today, according to the entries in the contest sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Association of Book Publishers this last spring. Prizes were offered for the most attractive photograph of the family library in an average American home, accompanied by an essay on "The Home Library —How to Build It and Use It." Awards have recently been made to Mrs. Zoa G. Hawley, member of the Superior Garden Club, Wisconsin, who received the first prize, $75; Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico Woman's Club, Missouri, second prize, $50; and Mrs. Clarence Pease, Quakertown Woman's Club, Pennsylvania, third prize, $25. All the entries stressed the importance of a regular allowance for book-buying in the family budget, and Mrs. Hawley, in the first prize essay, mentions the fact that the librarian of the local public library is a great help in selecting books for a home library.

New Corridor Lighting Device

THE FIRST installation of the new corridor lighting device designed and perfected by Snead & Company, Jersey City, has just been completed for the new Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University. Over 4000 lights were installed—the biggest single bookstack lighting installation in the world. Installations are being made also at the Engineering Foundation Library (New York), Cornell, University of Rochester, University of Lyons (France), and International Institute of Private Law (Rome). The new reflector was designed in the laboratories of Snead & Company especially for library bookstack corridors after tests had been made of some thirty different types of reflectors, according to Angus S. MacDonald, president. The principle upon which the reflector was built is based on control of light by means of a perforated reflecting surface, the amount of light passing through being regulated by the size and position of the perforations, and the rest reflected by a white vitreous enamel inside surface to distant books. A light baffle along the axis of the aisle protects the eyes from glare and has the effect of softening the illumination. It was found that when the reflectors were spaced 6 to 7½ ft. apart, the rays from one properly overlap those from the other and the shadow of the baffle does not strike the books. Reflector and receptacle were worked out together so as to obtain the maximum amount of headroom. Steel was selected as the material on account of its durability, and the shape was developed to properly direct the light rays at the same time, to prevent loss of efficiency through accumulation of dust.

A Clever Scheme!

CHARLOTTE, N. C., used a clever scheme for story hours in the Children's Department last year. The children's librarian used the idea of Granny's Wonderful Chair, having a large comfortable chair placed before a curtain behind which was seated the story-teller; the original idea being to have a chair sufficiently large to allow the person to sit under it, concealed by old-fashioned drapes. The idea proved quite entertaining and successful for the children, still unaware of the truth and still interested, have asked this summer if the chair will be there again. Many curious questions have been asked about the chair for, though they knew the chair itself was not talking, they could not quite figure it out and wondered if it were a radio or talking machine.

Book Review Club of Greater Boston

(*List XXIV, June,* 1930)

RECENT FICTION

Boyd, James. *Long Hunt.* Scribner, $2.50.
A story of the wilderness of the South about 1800. For adult readers only. Should be read before buying.

Buck, Pearl S. *East Wind: West Wind.* John Day, $2.50.
Charming story of a young Chinese woman of old traditions married to a "modern" Chinese. Told in the first person.

Ferber, Edna. *Cimarron.* Doubleday, $2.50.
Novel of frontier life in Oklahoma, with picturesque characters against a vividly-drawn background of life in the thrilling days of the early West. Very interesting.

Gibbs, A. Hamilton. *Chances.* Doubleday, $2.50.
Story of brotherly love between two English boys in a French Catholic boarding school, and, later, of their love for the same girl.

Green, Anne. *The Selbys.* Dutton, $2.50.
Tale of two delightful middle-aged people in Paris, and of their visiting niece from Savannah. Full of wit and humor.

Kelland, Clarence B. *Hard Money.* Harper, $2.
A story of New York banking and business, just before and after the War of 1812. Well-drawn characters, interesting plot, fine historical background.

King-Hall, Magdalen. *Well-Meaning Young Man.*
A gay, amusing story of irresponsible modern youth.

Larrimore, Lida. *Mulberry Square.* Macrae, $2.
A refreshing love story, light and restful, in what was once a fashionable section of a small Delaware town.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. *What Happened to Forester.* Little, $2.
A series of episodes in the life of Major Forester.

Suckow, Ruth. *The Kramer Girls.* Knopf, $2.50.
Lives of three sisters in a small town, bound closer by the invalidism of the mother and the indifference of the father. The characters are well portrayed, but the story is not as interesting as others by the same author.

Tupper, Tristram. *A Storm at the Crossroads.* Lippincott, $2.50.
Short stories, beautifully written. Each as perfect as a jewel.

Clarksdale, Mississippi, Carnegie Library

IN 1913 advantage was taken of the offer to have a library building by gift of Andrew Carnegie, and in 1914 the library was opened with a few purchases, many donations, and under the supervision of a local person. In 1915 the Board of Trustees engaged a librarian, who has been with the library since that date. From the opening of the library the county residents were allowed the same privileges as those of the town, partly because the plantation owners also owned property in town and also in order to secure the interest of the county citizens. Through the schools the extension service of the library was conducted for several years until the demand so far exceeded the funds available that a special law was passed in the legislature allowing Coahoma County to appropriate money for the support of the library. Soon a book wagon was put into service, this being in July, 1923, and since that time the stations have grown from schools to farmhouses, garages, churches, and any place where possible to place books. There are now thirty-three stations.

In 1929 it became apparent to all the library had outgrown its quarters and a bond issue of $30,000 was voted. In August work began and the building remodeled and equipped, the last workman departing in February. By this bond issue the building was enlarged to a bit over twice its original size, and the patrons and employees have been greatly benefited by this increased space and accommodations. In this year, 1929, the Rosenwald Fund became interested in the work being done in the county, and plans for getting aid were put under way. For the ensuing five years the Rosenwald Fund will aid to the extent of approximately $18,000.

Since the early years the library has made an effort to supply the negroes of the town and county with reading matter. Being a county of population of over forty thousand and approximately two-thirds of the negro race, it was a task almost impossible for some time. Gradually the books were increased for school service, many later on were placed in homes of the negroes, these being used as stations. Soon outgrowing this means of service, plans for the erection of a branch library were entered into, and in 1929, early in the year, a start was made. The librarian met with the leaders of the negroes, and the negroes agreed to raise a thousand dollars as a testimony of their interest and desire to have a branch. The county and city authorities agreed to aid in the erection and upkeep of a branch. In three weeks, late in the fall of 1929, the negroes raised $1,100, and in February, 1930, contract was let for the erection of a brick veneer building. On May 4, 1930, the dedication was held, this program being given over entirely to the negroes. On the following day the branch was opened with over 1800 books on the shelves, and a circulation of over 100 books a day has been the record so far. Another branch was opened earlier in the year in the Colored Agricultural High School. This serves as a clearing-house for the county schools for negroes, as the teachers meet once each month and take with them books for the schools. There are over 1600 books there at present.

There are some 37,000 books in the main library, and with the branches 40,000 volumes or more will make the total. The circulation ranges to 100,000 and more, the branches not included, as they are just opened.

One feature of the main library has proved especially popular with the men of the community who had hitherto gone to clubs for their reading. A smoking room was set aside, and the relaxation and feeling of being "at home" has increased.

Do You Want a Position?

We have many good Library positions all over the United States. All branches of work. Write us for complete information.

Do You Need a Librarian?

Tell us your needs. We can supply the person you require for any place on your Library staff. Service free to employers.

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS' AGENCY
WINDSOR, CONN.

Progress and Achievement

FROM the crude library bindings of thirty-five years ago we have progressed, step by step, until now our super-bindings combine three great factors

DIETER BINDS BETTER

Durability
Attractiveness
Low Cost

THE DIETER BOOKBINDING CO.
DENVER, COLORADO
Est. 1893
WE PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS

School Library News

A School for School Librarians

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., announces an appropriation of $80,000 from the General Education Board, the money to be expended over a three-year period for the development of a school for school librarians. Many more high school librarians are needed in the Southern section in accordance with the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Miss Lucile Fargo, author of the A. L. A. Library Curriculum Study, entitled *The Library in the School,* has been offered the position of associate director of the library school at Peabody College, and has accepted. The curriculum will be developed in close cooperation with the Board of Education for Librarianship. Jackson Towne, who acted as consultant in library service to the Julius Rosenwald Fund in its county library program from October, 1929, to June, 1930, will continue as librarian and director of the library school at Peabody College.

An Open Letter to School Librarians

THOSE OF US, so few unfortunately, from out-of-the-State who attended the Los Angeles Conference are carrying away rich memories of helpful talks and of a gracious hospitality. This hospitality was expressed through a carefully worked out organization and unfailing individual courtesy, an organization that made possible the caring for scores of visitors to school libraries in spite of those busy closing days before vacation, the setting up of an exhibit both attractive and practical in suggestion, and a three-period-a-day manning of this booth, which was visited by hundreds of school librarians.

The dinner for three hundred at the Beverly Hills Hotel, the annual meeting of the California School Library Association, to which the out-of-the-State school librarians were most generously invited, will never be forgotten by the fortunate guests who attended. The charm of its setting, the beauty of decoration, the delightful and varied program following the delicious dinner all contributed to a dignity and a distinction never hitherto attained at any similar Section gathering.

The school librarians are growing fast numerically. There are individual organizations of much strength in various parts of our country. The group as a whole needs the contributions that each has to make. Perhaps some channel may be devised by which information of our neighbors and more distant friends may be obtained regularly. Perhaps, too, we may be thinking along the line of some even more inclusive grouping of all librarians who, irrespective of the type of library, are working with children, and of those who are working with young people. Perhaps someone will point the way.

We bear away vivid memories of the jacarandas, the acacias, the eucalyptus, of Bullock's Wilshire, and of the warm friendliness of our California hosts, not less glowing than their sunny skies. ANNIE S. CUTTER.

Library Interest Shown

EVIDENCE of the growing interest in library activity on the part of school officials is shown in the following resolution adopted by the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association, July 3, at Columbus, Ohio:

"The National Education Association believes that free public library service should be as general as free school service, and urges adequate legislation and appropriations for the extension of library opportunities."

Filing Biographies

IN A HIGH SCHOOL library there is an ever-present demand for biographical material that is not always to be found in the usual reference books. To meet this demand the Lincoln (Neb.) High School Library has arranged a biography section in its vertical file. The biographies have been found in various places. Publishers' leaflets, book jackets, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, and especially *The Wilson Bulletin,* have provided material. The articles are mounted on sheets of cardboard 8½ by 11 in. The name of the person written about is placed in the upper right-hand corner, and the cards are arranged alphabetically. At present one guide card for each letter of the alphabet is used, but the collection of biographies is growing so large that more guide cards must be added to separate them. A great deal of the work of finding biographies and mounting them was done by an English class which was making a study of modern authors. The library furnished the material and the class, under the direction of the teacher, prepared them for use.

Among Librarians

FAITH ALLEN, assistant supervisor of Staff Instruction, and Cecile Lynch, children's librarian, in the Brooklyn Public Library, have for the past two months been cataloging and organizing the Payne Memorial Free Library of 4600 books at Willsboro, Essex County, N. Y. The library was opened officially Aug. 1.

THELMA BABER succeeds Ruby Babcock as librarian of the George Smith Library of Junction City, Kan. Miss Babcock was married to George P. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., on June 27.

CHARLES F. BELDEN, director of the Boston Public Library, was awarded an honorary doctorate of letters at the Boston University commencement exercises.

WILLIAM H. BREWER, JR., Pratt '29, reference librarian of the University of New Hampshire Library, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Exeter Public Library, New Hampshire.

NINA ELIZA BROWNE was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature at the recent 52nd Commencement of Smith College.

SENORITA MARIA TERESA CHAVEZ, librarian of the Cervantes Library in Mexico City, has received a fellowship from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace through the A. L. A. for a year of work in an American library school. She has made application for admission to Pratt Institute School of Library Science, and will hold a substitute position for a month or two in the Detroit Public Library before entering Pratt in the fall.

MAHALA CLEMENT succeeds Rebecca D. Kiner as librarian of the Morrill Free Public Library of Hiawatha, Kan.

VERA E. FELLOWS, Simmons '28, has accepted a position on the recataloging staff of the Massachusetts State Library.

ELEANORE FLYNN, Allston, Mass., who received the E. P. Dutton Fellowship, given by John Macrae, Jr., of Dutton, Inc., through the Committee on Library Work with Children, plans to specialize in library work with children at Columbia University. Miss Flynn's library experience has been obtained in the public libraries of Lynn, Mass., New York, N. Y., and Somerville, Mass.

ELIZABETH C. HALL, Columbia '28, resigned on April 1 as acting children's librarian of the Riverside Branch of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Horticultural Society of New York, 598 Madison Avenue, New York City.

JANIE HENDERSON, Pratt '26, formerly librarian of Lazard Frères in New York, has been appointed librarian of the Investment Division of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal.

JESSICA HOPKINS, librarian-elect of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and lecturer in the Atlanta Library School, has received the degree of Litt. D. from the University of Georgia.

MRS. GLADYS Y. LESLIE, N. Y. P. L. '29, has resigned as supervisor of training in the New York Public Library, taking effect July 1. Mrs. Leslie will sail in July for an extended stay in England.

ELSIE LIPPINCOTT, librarian of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, after thirty-three years of service, has resigned because of ill health. Mrs. Emily W. Wilcoxson, assistant librarian, has been appointed librarian to succeed Miss Lippincott.

MILTON E. LORD, who has recently retired from the position of librarian of the American Academy in Rome, has accepted the position of librarian of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City.

LENA B. NOFCIER, Illinois '28, librarian of Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., has succeeded Fannie C. Rawson as secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission.

ANNA G. ROCKWELL, a pioneer in modern library service and for twenty-seven years librarian of the New Britain Institute, Connecticut, died June 19.

MAHLON SCHNACKE, N. Y. S. '25, of the classification and subject heading section of the Preparation Division, New York Public Library, has resigned to accept an appointment as assistant librarian of Brown University. His position will be filled by John Russell of the University of Michigan Library.

MARION SMALL, Simmons '14, has resigned from her position in the New York Public Library, where she has been in charge of the Serial Section of the Preparation Division since 1921. She plans to spend a year in Europe.

JEAN K. TAYLOR, Albany '25, has been appointed reference consultant in the Queens Borough Public Library.

WYLLIS E. WRIGHT, classifier in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, has resigned to accept the post of librarian of the American Academy in Rome. The appointment is for three years and takes effect in September, at the beginning of the new school year.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Assistant for Adult Department. Training or at least one year's public library experience necessary. G-12.

Wanted—Cataloger for two or three months to revise collection in small public library in Middle West. G-13.

College and library school graduate, with good experience in college teaching and six years' experience in college libraries, seeks position in a college or large public library. Available Sept. 1 as Head, Associate, Head of Reference or Circulation. G-16.

University graduate, young woman, some library training, five years' good experience, desires library position in or near New York City. G-17.

Position in children's department, preferably as assistant in large system, wanted by college and library school graduate. Four years' experience. G-18.

Experienced cataloger in a college library desires change of position Sept. 1. G-20.

Library position wanted by college graduate with one year college library and two years' junior high school experience. Public library work near Michigan preferred but not essential. Available at any time. G-21.

Librarian, now in charge of a summer library, would like engagement after Oct. 1. References. G-22.

Position wanted by young woman with library school training and three years' experience in public library. G-10.

University graduate with library and secretarial training desires position in public, college or business library. Some experience in college library. G-11.

A college and library school graduate, with one year's experience in special library work, desires a position in a public or college library. Reference work preferred. G-15.

Wanted

WANTED—By Library of the College of the City of New York the following numbers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL: v. 1-3, 1876-78; v. 29, no. 6, June 1904; v. 30, no. 9, Sept., 1905; v. 33, no. 8, Aug., 1908; v. 46, no. 2, Jan. 15, 1921; Indexes for v. 32 and 33, 1907-08.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY LIBRARY, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., desires:

Airway Age, January and April, 1929.
American Lumberman, Oct. 26, 1929.
Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, September, 1929.
Coal Age, March, 1929.
Nature, Jan. 5, 19, 26, 1929.
Jour. of the Royal Aeronautical Society, January, February, 1929.
Society of Automotive Engineers, July, 1929.

For Sale

THE MAMARONECK FREE LIBRARY, Mamaroneck, N. Y., offers for sale the complete set of *A Record of European Armour and Arms Through Seven Centuries*, by Sir Guy Francis Laking, together with *A Record of Armour Sales*, 1881-1924, by F. H. Cripps-Day. The list price of the six volumes is £15-15-0; we are offering the same for $57.50.

PRINCETON University Library has for sale *Anti-Jacobin Review*, Vols. 1-57, 1798-1820, bound, $100.

Wanted

THE LIBRARIAN of the Public Library, city of Auckland, New Zealand, is anxious to secure a copy of Linderfelt's *Eclectic Card Catalog Rules*, published by the Library Bureau in 1890. If any library having a copy would like to sell it, please communicate with Miss Emily Miller, A. L. A. headquarters.

The Calendar

Sept. 10-12—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Bar Harbor.

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at New London, Conn.

Oct. 2-4—Colorado Library Association, annual meeting at Denver, Colo.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 8-10—Michigan Library Association meeting at Marquette, Mich.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—North Central Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Galen Hall Hotel, Wernersville, Pa.

Oct. 22-24—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Salina, Kan.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 20-23—Negro Library Conference and Dedication of new Library, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Ten Books on Business
(On the basis of Cognate Reading)

Selected by William F. Moriarty
School of Business Administration, University of Southern California, Los Angeles

1. Bogart—*Economic History of the United States* (Longmans).
2. Buckley—*Marketing by Mail* (A. C. Forbes).
3. Burtt—*Psychology and Industrial Efficiency* (D. Appleton).
4. Cooley—*Human Nature and the Social Order*, and *Social Organization* (Scribners).
5. Dewing—*Financial Policy of Corporations.* (Ronald).
6. Kleppner—*Advertising* Procedure (Prentice Hall).
7. Lyon—*Hand-to-Mouth Buying* (Brookings Institution).
8. *Marketing*—Anyone of three: Clark (Macmillan), Converse (Prentice-Hall), Maynard (Ronald).
9. Mazur—This American Prosperity (Viking).
10. Nystrom—*Economics of Fashion* (Ronald).
    Store Operation—Vol. II of *Economics of Retailing* (Ronald).

IF THEY WOULD ONLY READ THEM—IN ECONOMICS

1. The last 125 pages of Taylor's *Principles of Economics* (Ronald).
2. Gide and Rist—*History of Economic Doctrines* (D. C. Heath).
3. Fetter—*Economics* (Century Co.).
4. Moriarty—*Economics for Citizenship* (Longmans).
   Just about the level of a business man's mind, and enough fundamentals for a background of straight thinking.
5. Nystrom—*Economic Principles of Consumption* (Ronald).
6. Seager—*Principles of Economics* (Holt).

IF THEY WOULD ONLY READ THEM—FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN ALL FIELDS

1. Lewes, Geo. Henry—*Principles of Success in Literature* (Allyn).
2. Spencer, Herbert—*The Principles of Economy.*
3. Ruskin, John—*Seven Lamps of Architecture* (cut out the architecture) (Crowell).
4. Stevenson, Robt. Louis—*Fables* (Longmans).

Presented before Business Libraries Section of Los Angeles Conference, June 23, 1930.

SILENT AND DURABLE

A Heavy-Duty Book Truck of strongest type of construction, equipped with 5 in. rubber tired Colson casters, two rigid and two swivel, ball bearing both in rotation and swivel. This mounting insures great strength and absolute silence in operation.

●

The vertical partition running lengthwise between the two lower shelves prevents books from slipping thru when placed on the bottom shelf. The 12¼ inches of space between shelves gives ample room.

●

This truck is manufactured of quartered white oak in attractive light or dark oak finish, and of birch with mahogany finish.

●

Dimensions — Length 40 in., Height 42 in., Width 16 in.

GAYLORD BROS., INC.
Library Equipment
Stockton, Calif. Syracuse, N. Y.

Just published Volume I of

ALLGEMEINER BILDNISKATALOG

(General Catalogue of Portraits)

edited by

HANS WOLFGANG SINGER

8-10 *large octavo volumes bound in full cloth.*

Subscription price per volume RM.45

This publication will register about 100,000 portraits of more than 25,000 persons. The work contains the distinguished persons of all times and nations, so far as their likenesses could be ascertained in 18 German portrait collections.

KARL W. HIERSEMANN

Leipzig

To the Librarians:

As library books are subjected to constant and hard usage, you will find it of advantage to purchase standard titles in RADEMAEKERS' bindings. These bindings will prolong the life of each book until the pages are too soiled or worn for further use.

Our Reinforced Publishers' Binding; Holliston Library Buckram; Fabrikoid, and Imported Leather look well and wear splendidly. Prices and further details on request.

RADEMAEKERS

Library Binders and Booksellers

NEWARK **New Jersey**

DESS & TALAN CO., INC.

213-221 East 144th St., Bronx, N. Y.

Specialists in Library Bindings

Unusual Facilities for Quality and Service.

Our 30 years' experience, with the aid of the most modern equipment, enables us to execute our work with artistic skill and good taste.

Only the best materials are used by our master craftsmen.

We are admirably adapted to meet the demand for modernistic colorful binding at the same time maintaining our high standard of quality and durability.

Our price list will interest you.

MODERN POSTER ANNUAL

VOL. 6 1930

10 x 13 in. Looseleaf Portfolio

The annual collection of the year's best posters, book-jacket designs, booklets, magazine covers, cards, etc. OVER 100 ACTUAL COLOR SPECIMENS. Including a 16-page printed supplement.

Price $6.00 Postpaid

MODERN POSTER ANNUAL

251 West 98th St., New York

SLADE, HIPP & MELOY, Inc.

119 W. Lake Street, Chicago

BOOK BINDERS' SUPPLIES

Interlaken Book Cloths

Binders' Cloth
Leathers
Cloth Boards

Du Pont Fabrikoid

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, Bookseller

The Hague, Holland

OLD AND MODERN BOOKS

CATALOGUES ISSUED REGULARLY

20% CASH DISCOUNT DURING AUGUST

ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF OLD, RARE AND NEW BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS

This is one of the finest book stocks in the city—and at this reduction offers many unusual opportunities to book lovers.

Catalogs Free

DAUBER & PINE BOOKSHOPS, Inc.

66 Fifth Ave. at 12th St. New York, N. Y.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

Maps Point the Way to Old Friends and New

A miniature line cut from the new beautifully colored Map of Massachusetts

"All of these maps are bright, happy human affairs, luring you on mile after mile—to famous books and the haunts of authors, inducing a fresh and comprehensive feeling, a sort of bird's-eye view, of the world of reading. They are full of information and suggestions." All are beautifully colored. Size about 22 x 28 inches.

The Map of Great Adventures
Designed by Paul Paine $2.50

The Map of America's Making
Designed by Paul Paine $2.50

The Booklover's Map of America
Designed by Paul Paine $2.50

The Booklover's Map of British Isles
Designed by Paul Paine $2.50

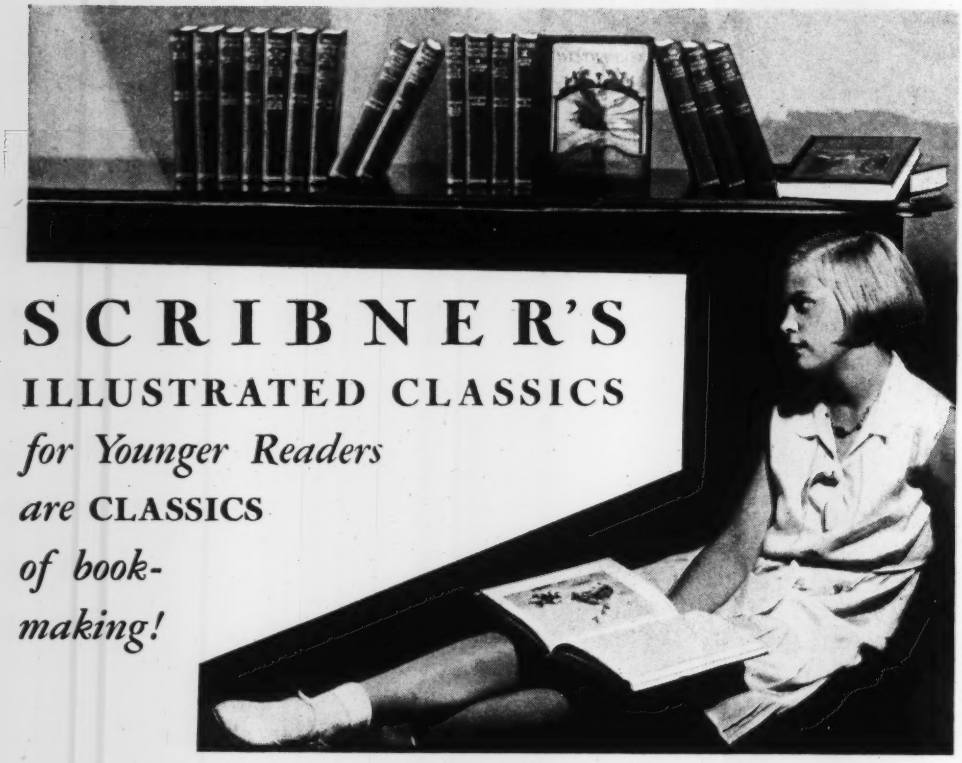
Historical Map of New York
Designed by Paul Paine and Alexander Flick $2.00

Picture Map of the Holy Land
Designed by Harold Brown $2.50

The Picture Map of France
Designed by Harold Brown $2.50

Picture Map of Massachusetts
Designed by Harold Brown $2.00

R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 W. 45th St., New York



SCRIBNER'S
ILLUSTRATED CLASSICS
for Younger Readers
are **CLASSICS**
of book-
making!

THEIR BINDINGS—IN INTERLAKEN BLACK CLOTH—
REFLECT THE PRESTIGE OF THEIR FAMOUS ILLUSTRATORS

In bookstores and libraries, the famous Scribner Illustrated Classics are always a center of attraction for young people! Chosen from the world's lasting literature, they are illustrated by artists of international renown—among them N.C. Wyeth, Arthur Rackham, Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Willcox Smith. The superb work of these great artists naturally called for a binding material of surpassing beauty; and just as naturally, Charles Scribner's Sons chose an Interlaken black vellum-finished cloth.

There are now over thirty books in the series, with additions being made each year. The latest, like all its predecessors, is garbed in Interlaken.

"Excellent make-up, good binding, large type, wide margins."—*American Library Association Booklist.*

INTERLAKEN BOOK CLOTHS

Made by **INTERLAKEN MILLS**, *Providence, R.I.—Sales Office, 18 Thomas St., N.Y.*